The Yolo Democrat.

VOL. XIII. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1880. NO. 41.

The Yolo Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, Cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS:

One copy, one year	$3 00
If paid in advance	2 50
One copy, six months	1 50
In advance	1 25
One copy, three months	75

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (9 lines or less), first insertion $1 00
Each subsequent insertion 50

A liberal discount made from above rates to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Star (*) notices in the local department, ten cents a line for the first and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

This paper may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.,) where advertising contracts may be made for it in New York.

MR. J. H. BATES, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 41 Park Row (Times Building), New York, is authorized to contract for advertisements in the DEMOCRAT, Daily and Weekly, at our best rates.

New Railway Time Table.

TRAINS LEAVE WOODLAND:

FOR	A.M.	P.M.
Sacramento and San Francisco	7:20	3:40
Willows	8:55	1:50
Knights Landing		8:35

TRAINS ARRIVE AT WOODLAND.

FROM	A.M.	P.M.
Willows	7:15	
Knights Landing	7:20	
Sacramento	8:55	
Sacramento and San Francisco		1:50
Sacramento and San Francisco		8:40

ON SUNDAY.

A train will leave Woodland at 7:20 A.M., connecting at Davisville with trains for San Francisco and Sacramento, and returning to Woodland at 1:50 P.M.

JAMES S. REAMEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
Office with J. C. BALL, Bank Building, Woodland. jy22dw

A. N. DICK, M.D.,
DENTIST.
One door West of Express Office, Woodland. my20w

W. B. TREADWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Excelsior Block,
WOODLAND, CAL. ap1-dw

PRATHER & HOLMES,
DENTISTS,
OFFICE—Bank Building, Woodland. *Branch Office*—305 Kearney Street, San Francisco. au5w

L. P. EVERETT,
CIVIL ENGINEER & COUNTY SURVEYOR OF YOLO COUNTY.
OFFICE—Court House, Woodland. de11dw

ED. MARSHALL. J. CRAIG. W. H. GRANT.
MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Special attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases. Excelsior Block, Woodland. oc1dw

F. E. BAKER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
And Notary Public.
Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. [se1dw

CREED HAYMOND,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Office in Quinn's new building, cor. Fourth and J streets, (up-stairs, Sacramento. no18w

J. C. BALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY
OFFICE Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. ja18w

T. M. PRIOR,
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER.
Only importer from the East. Everything in my line on hand or made to order. Two doors west of Express Office. ap1dw

CHARLES A. BROWN,
GENERAL COLLECTOR FOR YOLO CO
All business entrusted to my care will be promptly and properly attended to. ap1dw

W. H. CARSON,
ARCHITECT,
Woodland Planing Mills, near Railroad Depot. se30dw

JAS. A. BRINK. G. W. CLARK.
FASHION SALOON,
N. W. Cor. Main and Railroad Sts.,
IN FASHION STABLE BUILDING.
The undersigned have opened the above elegant Saloon, where they are prepared to attend customers in their line. None but the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars sold at the "FASHION." Patronage respectfully solicited.
jy9dw BRINK & CLARK.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
MATTHEW TACKNEY, Prop'r.
Oldest, largest and most centrally located house in Woodland. Good Rooms and Board by the Day or Week.
Free 'Bus to and from the Cars. ja1dw

DR. I. N. HODGEN,
DENTIST.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain.
Office in Excelsior Block, (up stairs
Main Street, Woodland, Cal. mh15w

CAPAY DRUG STORE,
T. J. CRANSTON, - - *Proprietor,*
MAIN STREET, CAPAY,
Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Stationery, Nuts, Candies, Etc.
Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes Accurately Compounded.
je26w

THOMAS SMITH. W. F. MOCK.
FEED AND LIVERY STABLES!
Having purchased the well known LIVERY Stable of R. L. Beamer, on Main Street, between Second and Third, and furnished the same with New Rigs and Fresh Stock, we are prepared to Let Teams Cheaper than any other Stable in town. Transient Teams well cared for, and Horses Boarded by the Day or Week on the Most Reasonable Terms.
my21w SMITH & MOCK, Proprietors.

J. W. KING,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.
None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.
COME AND SEE US. se1dw

MR. L. G. JORAN,
ARTIST,
Desires to inform the residents of Woodland and vicinity that he has taken rooms in the rear of Morin's Tin Shop, where he has established a Studio for a short time for PAINTING PORTRAITS, etc.
A limited number of Students will be received for instructions in the afternoon only. Callers received from 9 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 5 P.M. au14dw

STOCK FOR SALE
AND STORE TO RENT.
Having determined to go out of business, I offer my
ENTIRE STOCK OF MILLINERY
For sale, also the Fixtures, and the Store for Rent.
Anyone desiring to purchase a well established business will find this an excellent opportunity. Meantime the goods will be sold at cost to reduce stock.
All persons who are indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.
jy12dw MRS. H. U. OGBURN.

H. KUHN & BRO.,
Opp. Porter's Store, Main Street, Woodland,
MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE,
Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Pumps, Water and Gas Pipes. Roofing, Plumbing and Gas-fitting. Galvanized Iron Water Tanks, all sizes, made to order. Agents for the **Medallion Range**, the best in the market. FRUIT CANS, all sizes. *Orders from the country promptly attended to.* je8dw

SPRING MILLINERY!
MRS. H. U. OGBURN
Is foremost in the field with the
MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES
—OF—
SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,
For which she asks an examination by the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity.
☞ Call early at the old stand and make your selections. ap22d

D. O. CRANE,
ATT'Y AND GEN'L CLAIM AGENT,
NINTH & F STS., WASHINGTON, D. C.,
PRACTICES BEFORE
ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.
Pensions Procured, Claims against the United States prosecuted, Patents for Inventions solicited. Prompt attention given Cases before the General Land Office.
Land Warrants. Soldiers' Additional Homestead Rights and all kinds of Land Scrip Purchased and Sold. jy22w

D. H. HOWE'S
DOUBLE-LOCK, SELF-SUPPORTING
PORTABLE FENCE!
This fence was invented by Mr. Howe, who resides in Woodland, and Patented in December, 1876. It is well known in this country as being superior to any that has ever been used here, and it is also
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER!
Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.
It cannot be blown over by the Wind
Or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made any height or length of panels to suit. It is very easily put together and taken apart, as it locks itself, and two men and teams will take down, move and put up again—anywhere within a mile—two miles of it in a day.
For reference apply to any of the principal Farmers of Yolo County, or address me at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.
Manufactured at Newton & Co's. Lumber Yard.
Woodland, and at N. L. DREW'S YARD, in Sacramento. jy1w

GEO. F. WHERRY, — J. A. SAFFORD.
WHERRY & SAFFORD,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Paints, Oils and Glass.
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES
Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.,
YOLO, CAL.
fe12w

FURNITURE & BEDDING.
Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Office and Kitchen
FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Specialty in Cheap Hard Wood and Black Walnut Stock.
Orders Respectfully Solicited.
GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED.
W. D. COMSTOCK,
Cor. K and 5th Sts. Sacramento.
je18w3m

A. D. PORTER,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER
—AND—
Dealer in Produce generally.
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.
jy1w

J. K. SMITH,
UNDERTAKER,
OPP. CRAFT HOTEL.
Wood and Metalic Caskets and every requisite for Funerals always on hand. jy1dw

YOLO BREWERY
FOR SALE OR RENT.
The undersigned desires to sell or rent to a responsible party her undivided one-half interest in the well-known and well established YOLO BREWERY, together
With Five Acres of Land, in Woodland.
For particulars apply to the undersigned, adjoining the premises.
MRS. BRIDGET MILLER.
WOODLAND, July 21, 1880. jy22dw

FOR SALE!
175 Spanish Merino Bucks,
Two years old; will be sold very cheap. Inquire of the undersigned, at his Ranch, 14 miles north of Langtown, in Capay Valley.
jy18dwtf DAVID WOLGAMOT.

VACA VALLEY & CLEAR LAKE R.R. CO.
TIME TABLE.
To take effect May 31, 1880, and remain in force until further notice:

No. 3 P. M.	No. 1 A. M.	Stations.	No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.
2:45d	6:30d	Madison	2:20a	8:55a
3:25d	7:10d	Winters	1:40d	8:20d
4:10d	7:50d	Vacaville	12:55d	7:45d
4:30a	8:05a	Elmira	12:40d	7:30d

Trains run daily except Sundays.
G. B. STEVENSON,
je3-dw4m General Sup't.

WOODLAND & LOWER LAKE STAGE
VIA MADISON AND CAPAY.
Leaves Woodland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A.M. Returning, leaves Lower Lake Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 A.M.
FARE, $5.00. Round Trip, $8.00.
A Daily Stage will be run from Woodland and Capay, calling at Madison. Leaves Woodland at 2 P.M., and Capay at 6 A.M., every day except Sundays.
H. C. DUNCAN, Proprietor.
G. L. DUNCAN, Superintendent. je17-dw

Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE qualified electors of NORTH GRAFTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, County of Yolo, State of California, that an election will be held on the FOURTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1880, at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to build a School House in said District. It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000).

The polls will be open at Lewis' Hotel, at Dunnigan, from one hour after sunrise until sunset. The following named persons have been appointed by the Trustees of said District as Judges of said election, to wit: G. B. Lewis, Horace Haynes and Jas. Elder.

JAMES FINLEY,
HENRY YARICK,
J. W. ANDERSON,
au12wtd *Dist. School Trustees.*

Justice's Court Summons.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF BUCKEYE Township, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

BENJ. ELY, Sr., Plaintiff, vs. O. F. SUMMERS, alias, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to O. F. SUMMERS, alias, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Justice's Court of Buckeye Township, County of Yolo, State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office in said Township, the complaint filed therein, within five days, (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within the Township in which this action is brought; or, if served out of said Township, but in said County, within Ten Days; or, within Twenty Days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of one hundred and sixty-eight and 85-100 dollars ($168.85) for money loaned to you, Defendant, by the Plaintiff, to wit: $98.50, and for assigned accounts from M. McGrath for $34.75, Harling, Lowery & Co. for $23.60, and $12.00 from John Ely. The whole sum being due and owing from you to the Plaintiff as aforesaid; that is to say $168 85 within the two years last past.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $168.85 (one hundred and sixty-eight and 85-100 dollars,) together with costs of this action.

Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1880. J. C. HULSE,
Justice of the peace of said Township.
R. CLARK, Att'y for Plaintiff. je17w2m

County Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT there are Funds in the Treasury to redeem all Warrants registered as follows:

ON THE GENERAL FUND,

Prior to October 15th, 1879, and warrants Nos. 1111, 1113, 1168, 1170, 1171, 1372, 1173, registered October 15th, 1879.

ON THE HOSPITAL FUND,

Prior to July 18th, 1879.

ON THE CONTINGENT FUND,

Prior to January 15th, 1879, and Warrant No. 69, registered Jan. 15th, 1879.

A. C. KEAN,
Treasurer Yolo County.
WOODLAND, August 7th, 1880. au12d1w3t

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Ann Eakle, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executors of the above named estate, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against said Deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within ten months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned at the Law Office of J. LAMBERT, ESQ., in the Town of Woodland, Yolo County, or the same will be barred.

Dated at Woodland, July 20th, 1880.

J. S. EAKLE, H. H. SCOTT, } Executors.
jy22w5t

PIANOS $150 TO $400 (with Stool, Cover and Book), all strictly **First-class** and sold at **Wholesale Factory Price.** These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the **finest in America**. Catalogue of 48 pages—mailed free.

JUBILEE ORGANS, the best in the world. An 8 stop Organ only $65; 13 stops, $97—with all the latest and best improvements, possessing power, depth, brilliancy and sympathetic quality of tone. Beautiful solo effects and perfect stop action. Solid walnut cases of beautiful design and elegant finish. Circular free. All Pianos and Organs sent on 15 days' test trial—*freight free if unsatisfactory*. Don't fail to write us before buying. Positively we offer the best bargains. **ORGANS** **Factory and Warerooms, 57th Street and Tenth Ave.**

SHEET MUSIC at one-third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces sent for 3c. stamp. Address,

Mendelsohn Piano Co., Box 2058 N. Y.
my14d2mw4m

W. W. KELLER,
(Successor to J. K. Smith,)
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
FURNITURE
D BEDDING,
Mirrors, Picture Frames and
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES!
All work in my line can be made to order. I keep first-class goods and have a larger stock than has ever been put up in this store.
I WILL SELL AT VERY LOW PRICES.
☞ Give me a call. au12w

E. BERG,
AGENT FOR THE
Sacramento Daily & Weekly "Record-Union" and "Bee."
S. F. Daily and Weekly "Chronicle," "Call," "German Demokrat," "Evening Bulletin," "Examiner," "Post," "Globe" & "Abend Post."
—ALSO,—
All Other Weekly and Monthly Publications of San Francisco and the Eastern Cities.
Takes Orders for Subscriptions to all Publications in Any Part of the World at Reasonable Rates.
Agent for the
Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Co.
au12w3m

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention at Sacramento Wednesday renominated Congressmen Davis, H. F. Page, and Romualdo Pacheco, for the 1st, 2d and 4th districts respectively, and nominated George A. Knight, of Humboldt, for Congressman for the 3d district. The Presidential Electors chosen are: First District, Claus Spreckels—Alternate, Chas. H. Kohler; Second District, Chas. N. Fox—Alternate, Mr. Lauttit, of San Joaquin; Third District, W. W. McKaig—Alternate, L. B. Mizner; Fourth District, Thomas R. Bard—Alternate, Walter S. Moore. Electors at Large—John F. Miller, Henry Edgerton, W. F. Garratt and Henry Cowell. Strong anti-Chinese resolutions were adopted, doubtless in the hope of appeasing the wrath of the people over the position of the Republican party on this question. But it can avail nothing. Nearly everybody on this coast is opposed to Chinese immigration and to their presence, but the Republican party of the country is not so on the record; in fact it favors Chinese immigration, as is proven by the defeat of Democratic measures for its restriction, capped by Hayes' veto of the Fifteen-Passenger Act. Garfield is also on record in favor of the Chinese. The only way to effect anything on this question is to act with the Democratic party, which is opposed to Chinese, and which has adopted in its platform "An amendment of the Burlingame treaty; no more Chinese immigration, except for travel, education, and therein carefully guarded." That means business.

GARFIELD NEVER OPPOSED A SUBSIDY.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has taken pains to examine the official records in order to ascertain General Garfield's position in Congress on the great land grants and land and other subsidies, and this is its conclusion as borne out by the public records: "Many of the greatest scandals that have ever afflicted the country for years grew out of the land grants and subsidies which Congress was so fond of voting for years after the war. When the Democrats came into power in the House, in the Forty-fourth Congress, they tried to stop these thefts. Early in the first session Mr. Holman of Indiana, who was a consistent opponent of land grabs, offered a resolution declaring that in the then existing financial condition of the country no subsidies in land or money ought to be granted to corporations. The resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote of both parties. General Garfield voted for it with others of his Republican colleagues. But his vote was an eleventh hour repentance. *In all the years that he was a member of the House, from the Thirty-Eighth Congress down, he had either voted for all the land grant or subsidy bills that were pending, or he did not vote at all. He never opposed one of them.* A careful examination of his record has fully demonstrated this fact."

QUIBBLING OVER A WORD.

Says the *Mail*, "The DEMOCRAT is simple enough or begoted enough to persist in using the word 'steal,' concerning the increase of salary to Congressman, which became a law a few years since." That term has been used by all parties to designate the outrageous robbery of the Government. If the word "steal" does not apply when a person takes what does not belong to him, what word shall be used? But that is a mere quibble. Garfield *took the money*, and said himself, speaking of those who returned the money to the treasury, "My name was first on the list," thus admitting the "grab," as it is called by the Warren County Republican Convention, the principal county in Garfield's District, which body passed a resolution censuring General Garfield for *voting for the bill* increasing Congressional salaries, and *requesting him to resign his seat in Congress forthwith*. Why did not Garfield, like his more honorable constituents, *refuse to receive* the "back pay grab?" The *Mail* attempts to excuse him by saying that he was caught in a Democratic trap. Too thin, too thin. It ought to be ashamed to put so low an estimate upon the character and intelligence of the man whom its party has nominated for President.

THE bloody shirt was dragged forth again in the Republican State Convention by Mr. Fox, the temporary Chairman, who said, as reported in the *Record-Union*, that the purpose was to "organize for the last grand struggle of the rebellion." There are many poor, simple, ignorant souls who had supposed the rebellion ended some fifteen years ago. All who are not Republicans, or aiders and abetters of the Republican party are "rebels" in the eyes of Mr. Fox. It is only a war of ballots this time, instead of one of bullets. Our friend Mr. Fox has got the thing mixed, that's all.

REVELATIONS are about to be made of the infamous Whiskey Ring frauds, according to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, a copy of which is before us and contains the preface to the forthcoming book of Gen. McDonald, who was also one of the Ring, but was made the scape-goat to bear the sins of many others, including Garfield and Grant. This book will make such exposures of political corruption as never before blackened the history of any nation.

THE Vallejo *Chronicle* desires the DEMOCRAT to "give due credit to its accessions." This is already done by a general heading of "Clippings." It is not necessary or possible always to name the paper, as the items often come to us after having appeared in one or more papers without specific credit. We do not appropriate as original anything that is thus credited. What next, neighbor? The recruits will come over to Hancock all the same.

At Arbuckle, Colusa County, on Wednesday, Charles Blodgett, a Sacramento carpenter, working on Freeman & Co's new warehouse, fell and broke his arm in two places.

GARFELD'S BACK SALARY RECORD.

Certain individuals hereabout and one little campaign paper, the Woodland *Republican*, persist in denying that Garfield received the extra, or back pay, voted by Congressmen for themselves—known as "the back pay steal." On Wednesday, Aug. 11th, the paper referred to hoodwinked its readers in regard to this one of the egregious offences the Republican candidate has committed by representing that the DEMOCRAT had fasified the record. Here is its language:

> Our Democratic neighbor, in the absence of anything of a truthful character, still insists that Garfield took the back-pay. It has puzzled us a good deal to understand whether he wanted to publish some little truth, or whether he kept at this for the mere love of it.

The facts are of record, and that record we propose to give, and thus silence such willful falsifying as the above, for the editor either knows better or else is too ignorant to be kept in the position he occupies as editor of a so-called newspaper and be allowed to deceive the public.

At the close of the session of Congress, in March 1873, that body voted its members something like $2,000,000 "back pay." Great excitement followed this transaction all over the country. Some members refused to receive the money, and had it returned to the Treasury, but Garfield was not one of these. Some received and kept it, regardless of consequences. Others, among whom was Garfield—who had voted for the measure—took the money, $4,548 each, and afterward returned it to the treasury. In trying to palliate his offence against honesty, justice and the letter and spirit of the Constitution to his constituents in 1874, Garfield said:

> "I do not myself parade the fact, but more than a year ago the New York *World* published a list, stating in chronological order the Senators and Representatives who covered their pay back into the Treasury. *My name was first on the list.*"

After his nomination inquiry was made at the Treasury Department, which elicited this official letter:

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
> OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
> WASHINGTON, June 22, 1880.
>
> H. DUSY, Esq., East Des Moines, Iowa:
>
> SIR: In reply to your letter of the 17th, asking to be informed on what date the Hon. Jas. A. Garfield paid into the Treasury his back pay, and how the Treasury books show this transaction, I have to inform you that it appears from the records of this office that the sum of $4,548 was deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the name of Jas. A. Garfield on acc't of retroactive increase of salary, on the 22d of April, 1873, and that this amount was covered into the Treasury by miscellaneous covering warrant No. 704, second quarter, 1873, and cannot be withdrawn except by Act of Congress.
>
> Very respectfully, J. K. UPTON,
> Assistant Secretary.

The San Francisco *Globe* says of this: The restoration was but an imperfect atonement for the offense. The dates show that he kept the money six weeks before an awakening conscience and fear of his constituents induced its restoration. During this period an event happened in his own district which hastened his action—to wit, the assembling of a Convention in Trumbull county that passed resolutions containing a sweeping condemnation of the whole back-salary matter. In noticing the Convention, the Cleveland *Leader*, a Republican journal, expressed the following opinion:

> At the Republican County Convention held at Warren on Wednesday, March 26th, for the purpose of nominating a member of the Constitutional Convention, a resolution was passed censuring General Garfield for voting for the bill increasing Congressional salaries, and requesting him to resign forthwith. This is plain language, and, *as the resolution received but two dissenting votes*, it may be accepted as representing the ruling sentiment that prevails in the most populous and important county in Mr. Garfield's district. This, therefore, is the verdict of the people upon the salary grab, a measure which in itself was without justification, and which has left a stain upon the good name of the perpetrators which they can never outgrow. Such of General Garfield's friends as were disposed to defend his vote for the retroactive clause of the salary bill, on the ground that, as Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, he was responsible for the General Appropriation bill, *have been silenced by his subsequent failure to appear among the virtuous few who have refused the back pay thus secured.* Had he, like Messrs. Monroe and Upson, spurned it and remanded it to the Treasury in such a way as to bar all future claim upon it, his action in supporting the bill would have been so far atoned as to have spared him the present reproof from his constituents. How he will treat this summary demand to vacate his seat remains to be seen.

Argument is unnecessary on such testimony as this. It expresses the opinion of the friends of the accused, and is therefore convincing beyond the possibility of denial. But it will not surprise us if the *Republican* continues to deny the facts above given, and which have now passed into history.

WHAT a pity it is for the Republican papers that they haven't got Tilden's income tax suit to howl over in this campaign. The poor fellows have hunted and ransacked every nook and corner to find something against Gen. Hancock, but all in vain. His public and private character is spotless as the driven snow, and in direct contrast to that of Gen. Garfield, which is covered all over with official dishonesty and corruption. No, they defeated Tilden by dishonest practices, and kept up the cry against him so long as there was any chance for his being renominated, but as soon as he declined that honor the Pubs dropped him like a hot potato. That suit will never again be heard of.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "The Democratic party defeated as good Republican candidates as Garfield and Arthur in 1876, and they can whip these men out of their boots by a good working campaign. Garfield stands a leading actor in the accursed fraud of 1876 and Arthur appears as the representative of the Republican political machine. Up and at them and don't give them any rest!" This is good and sensible advice, and we have no doubt it will be heeded by the Democracy throughout the country. It certainly ought to be. And if acted upon, the result will be all that any true patriot could wish.

IT is well enough at this time to once more allude to Garfield's Chinese record. We hope the laboring classes of this State will not forget that Mr. Garfield voted in favor of Chinese cheap labor, and against the poor man's interests, every time he has ever had an opportunity to vote on the question at all. And this, too, after visiting California and witnessing the terrible inroads the hated Asiatics have made upon the prosperity and welfare of the State.

Knights Landing Letter.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

KNIGHTS LANDING, August 11, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Judging from the number of teams loaded with grain daily coming to this place, the crops of the farmers in this vicinity must have been good, and the quality, as a general thing, surpasses that of any immediately preceding season. Our warehouses are rapidly filling, mostly on storage, as our farmers refuse to sell at the present prices, and our grain buyers don't appear to be particularly anxious to have them do so, and are only buying a few choice lots. C. F. Reed is in the middle of his harvest now, and his grain is turning out very well, most of it being of a good quality. We are informed that he has effected a sale of some four thousand sacks of barley, and has also shipped one or two small lots of wheat which had gone through the cleaning process. By the way, wheat cleaning in Knights Landing must be a paying business, as the portly gentleman that has been conducting the business has been exhibiting considerable enterprise in cleaning things generally by bringing into action another machine to clean the boys out of their wages earned on cleaning machine No. 1, and it is unnecessary to say that the trap was somewhat successful; and we will here intimate to the aforesaid "portly gent" that his efforts to accomodate this civil little town with too much business are not appreciated by the respectable portion of its citizens.

Our town is blessed with some of the most active young men to be found anywhere outside of Barnum's show, of two of whom I will make special mention. The first and most athletic of the two follows the not inglorious calling of slinging plates of inscrutable "hash," while the other is an artist in leather and gracefully throws the pliant "wax-end." And to see either one of these amateur athletes take a run of twenty feet and bang a China wash house sign with his fist when it is hanging at least two feet above his head, would bring a blush of conscious inferiority to the cheek of the most agile Turner in Woodland. Were they only boys we would not boast of these unequaled feats, but they are young men, and we know that it will not make them vain to mention it in a quiet way like this; besides, to be "forewarned is to be forearmed," you know, and if these agile young men should visit Woodland you must have your sign hung high, for they don't imagine that it is any annoyance to jump right up and knock a sign down, "*a la* Heenan."

The genial countenance of Billy Wilcox was poked in upon us this afternoon. Billy is port steward and Commissary-General for all the Company's steamers, and a more obliging and pleasant gentleman cannot be met in many a days' journey. Billy is also engaged in catering to the wants of the hungry public in the city of Sacramento. His place is on J street, between Third and Fourth, and we will insure satisfaction to any of our Yolo friends who may chance to drop in and call for anything from a California oyster to an elephant steak.

Our resident physician, Dr. H. M. Kier, returned yesterday from a somewhat extended tour to the springs in Lake county. The Dr is in splendid condition, and reports having had a very pleasurable trip; says he didn't kill many deer, but had venison all the same, and plenty of it.

Our political pot is not boiling very vigorously; in fact, we have so few "back pay" or "De Golyer" men over here that we have no chance for argument. We are all right, and are almost solid for Hancock as the next President of the United States, and are now casting about to see if we can't devise a plan by which the Democratic party can govern Yolo county as well as the nation. It is conceded by the Republican party itself that this county is Democratic, and the question "Why is it that the Republican party can hold all the offices in the county worth having?" is becoming a very prominent one. We don't propose to answer the question, although we think we know and could name the reason. Be that as it may, the Democracy north of Cache Creek are united upon the question of demanding a county ticket this Fall that can and will be elected from the first name to the last. We don't propose to let the Republican party take all the cream from the Yolo county cow any longer.

Harvey Snowball authorizes me to inform the editor of the Woodland *Republican* that he has overstepped the bounds of veracity in asserting that he had joined a Garfield and Arthur Club in San Francisco, and to inform him also that he don't intend doing so unless he goes crazy, and that he does not anticipate. He says he never had a political conversation with his father in his life, and that if he lives till November he will most assuredly cast his maiden vote for Gen. Hancock. D. J.

Wheat and Cheat.

Chas. Alexander, in the Healdsburg *Flag*, July 29: I have been often asked the question how I came out with my cheat-from-wheat experiments. I will make the plain statement that I tried experiments for four different seasons, the two first with all the pains and caution that I deemed necessary, such as selecting good wheat, clean soil, and plenty of water and sunshine—in fact, every precaution that I thought any one could ask; and, sure enough, I obtained a couple of stalks of cheat in both instances. So the thing was proved clear enough, without a doubt, that wheat would turn to cheat. Notwithstanding I was so well satisfied of the fact that I had proven my point, when Prof. Hilgard gave us his receipt for preparing the soil, so as to be sure there was no foul seed in the soil that would germinate, I thought I wouldn't be mulish about it, so I prepared for another trial, with the same precaution as before, excepting that I boiled the soil in a pot for an hour or so. I then planted the wheat, and it all sprouted and came up green and nice. It was submerged sufficiently to turn it all to cheat, but at the proper time to make my report there was no cheat. Some of my cheat friends suggested that I might have made a mistake somewhere, in not keeping it under water long enough, or something of the kind, and I was not fully satisfied myself, as I had made cheat in the first two cases. I concluded I would try it once more, with the same preparation as before, only more abusive, if possible, such as keeping under water and freezing, subjecting to hot sunshine, etc. But now it is summer, and again I must make my report, "No cheat." And I tell my cheat friends that Prof. Hilgard is right when he says, "Wheat will not turn to cheat." The question now is with some: "Must we 'bile' all our wheat land?"

The Arkansas Republicans have decided to put no State ticket in the field.

Debris Dams.

[From the Bee of August 10th.]

The Commissioners of Drainage District No. 1, consisting of Messrs. Parks, Searles and Knox, met yesterday at their office in the Capitol to consider matters in connection with the construction of the proposed dams on Yuba and Bear rivers.

The election of a Resident Engineer for the District being in order, Mr. Knox nominated J. C. Pierson, and Mr. Searles nominated C. D. Rhodes. The latter was elected and the salary of the position was fixed at $200 per month.

Director Knox reported in regard to the places near Sacramento where levee work was considered necessary, and that an examination was being made of the same by the State Engineer.

The State Engineer submitted plans and specifications for work, as follows: Brush work, for rectifying the channel of American river in the vicinity of its mouth; for brush and earth work for restoring and protecting the west bank of the Sacramento river at certain points between the towns of Fremont and Washington; for brush and earth work for restoring and protecting the west bank of Feather river at certain points nearly opposite the town of Nicolaus, and in the vicinity of Humphrey's Landing, and also the east bank of Feather river a mile or more above its mouth, and also for brush work necessary in rectifying the channel of Feather river at various points.

It was ordered that said plans and specifications be adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to advertise for bids for work in accordance therewith.

HOW THE DAMS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED.

We find the following description in the Wheatland *News* of the specifications for dams: "The upper dam upon the Yuba is nine and one-quarter miles above Marysville. The distance across the river-bed is about 4800 feet. The dam is to be erected eight feet high above the general plane of the bed, and from four to twelve feet above the bed, according to its elevation. At each end the dam is to slope upwards until it reaches an elevation of six feet above the level top of the center. On the north side the end will be set in a bench cut into the rocky point, and both ends will be covered and protected by masses of rock. The dam will consist of a down-stream apron and the dam proper. The apron is placed in an excavation from four to ten feet in depth, and consists first of horizontal layers of trees from four to eight inches in diameter and twenty-five to thirty feet in length, with the brush still on the trunks, placed with the butts down the stream. The layers are separated by poles and the spaces filled solidly with small brush and with gravel, to the extent of thirty per cent of the bulk of the structure. The poles and layers of trees are to be fastened firmly together with iron spikes or wooden pins. The surface is slightly below the level of the channel. Resting upon its upper edge are trees with the butts down stream, but each layer retreating up stream and separated and fastened as described. Resting partly upon its upper edge, and partly upon the level of the sand, is the dam proper. It consists first of layers of trees from 14 to 18 feet in length, with the butts down stream, inclining at an angle of forty-five degrees to the up-stream bed, and built up to the full height of eight feet, the exposed butts forming the lower face of the dam and sloping down at an angle of forty-five degrees. Upon the rear face of this lie trees from 30 to 35 feet in length, whose exposed butts from the top of the dam, and whose brushy tops are sunken in an excavation forming the heel of the dam. Finally, upon this is placed either a mass of gravel or of stone fragments. The work is to be done in sections of not less than 100 feet, or more than 200 feet, the excavation in half of each section at least to be complete before any brush is laid. The trees are to be cut below the dam, but at every 500 feet a belt must be left across the stream as far as it goes. Fascines or bundles of brush bound with wires may be used where sufficient trees cannot be found within 2,000 feet of the dams. Bids will be received for excavation, brush and timber ballasting, gravel backing, stone backing, stone weighing and protecting, and earthwork embankment. The second dam upon the Yuba is two miles below the first and about 9,600 feet in length. The work is about the same as on the first. The dam on Bear river starts from a point some 200 feet above the end of the levee at Johnson's crossing. It will be about 6,000 feet in length. The specifications of the second Yuba dam comply to it completely."

Yolo Schools.

Teachers have been engaged for the different Schools in Yolo county for the ensuing year as follows, all the schools but two (Mountain and Haight) being supplied: Buchanan, Miss Nina Dexter; Buckeye, Miss Emily Grant; Cache Creek, Miss Jennie Gibson; Cacheville, A. M. Ayers and wife; Canyon, H. D. Lawhead; Center, Miss Etta Kise; Champion, Miss Mary J. Gaddis; Clover, Miss Grace Frost; Cottonwood, Mrs. B. J. Gill; Enterprise, W. W. Davidson; Eureka, C. B. Crane; Fairfield, Miss Lulu Deitz; Fairview, Miss Ida Kise; Fillmore, Miss Josie Regan; Gordon, S. B. Fisher and T. J. Tooley; Grafton, T. J. Goin and Miss Hagan; Jefferson, Miss Kate Hilsee; Langville, Miss Mollie Meadows; Liberty, Miss Alice E. Beaizley; Lisbon, T. G. Kendrick; Merritt, Robert McCourt; Monitor, Miss Josie Callen; Montgomery, Miss J. B. Jones; Mount Pleasant, Miss Minnie DeLong; Monument, Mrs. D. O. Entrican; North Grafton, A. G. Garrison; Occidental, Miss Clara Barney; Pine Grove, Peter La Rew and Miss Annie Goodin; Plainfield, Miss S. E. Lowe; Pleasant Prairie, Miss Kate Gaddis; Prairie, C. E. Dingle; Putah, J. R. Little; Quicksilver, Miss Estella Nash; Sacramento River, Miss Lilian Piper; Spring Lake, Miss Cannie Ballard; Union, H. Roscoe Havens; Vernon, not positive; Washington, B. F. Howard, Miss Kate Gray and Miss Seely; Willow Slough, Geo. E. Landes; Willow Spring, Miss Emma Hollingsworth; Woodland, H. M. Goin, J. I. McConnell, Mrs. Sue E. Grant, Miss Kate Fisher, Miss Sallie Miller, Miss Mary Lasley, Mrs. T. J. Dexter and Miss Maggie Kean; Woodland Prairie, Miss Della Jones; Yolo, George Banks, Miss Rossa Kelly and Miss Kate Kelly.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the transactions in real estate, which have been placed on the County records for the week ending Thursday, August 12th, 1880:

DEEDS.

W. C. Van Fleet, Court Commissioner to Anna Yule—340 acres in tp 9 N, R 3 East; $122.43.

Anna Yule to Lucinda Flanders—same tract; $4,000.

MORTGAGES.

Lucinda A. Flanders to Wm. C. Burnham—Same tract; $4,000.

F. J. Barnes to Mary Demart—40 acres in sec. 30, tp 10 N, R 2 East.

I. O. O. F., Davisville, to Frederich Wilger—Odd Fellows Hall, Davisville; $2441.99

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.

F. M. Shields to Nicholas M. Smidt—Mortgage executed by James Files on property in Washington.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1880.

Unrest.

BY JOSIE C. MALOTT.

Dark, leaden clouds are overhead,
The earth is cold and bare;
The wind shrieks forth a solemn dirge,
As if in deep despair.

And all the brightness of the sun
Is hid from mortal view;
The drifting clouds refuse to part,
And let the sunlight through.

It seems an emblem of my life—
My earth-life here below—
Since Azrael came and bore away
The hearts I cherished so.

Oh, doubting heart! some day the clouds
Will part and let me in.
And then I'll lay aside my fears,
Secure from grief and sin.

So, let my days be dark or bright,
My Saviour knoweth best,
And I can well afford to wait
For my eternal rest.

A Story of Nothing.

A woman was riding home last Thursday afternoon in an up-town stage. She was one of those busy workers who add, in a small degree, to the interest of life by pen and pencil, and she was weary and terribly disheartened. An opportunity had come to her, such as does not come too often to any of us, which would take her out of the city for a summer's rest and employment of a sort which would bring credit, reputation and, above all, health. To go to it with mind free and cares adjusted so as to insure her carrying out her work well, she needed more money than she had. The summons was short, as all fortunate calls are wont to be. To stay in the city meant wearying sickness, such as had wasted her summers for seasons before, and, at best, work which would be of little credit or advantage to her employers. The chance was one she could not afford to throw away, for her own sake and those depending on her. She had been already prostrated by the fierce heat of May, and was keeping herself up by force of will, till she could leave the malarious city and find in purer breezes safety and health.

But as the measure of her life had always been no easy privilege, no success worth having was ever to be hers, without such effort as made it of little pleasure at last. She had worked like ten women, between sick-bed and household cares, and at the last, some malicious fiend robbed her of all profit and credit. It is a story many have to tell, whose shoots of hope and effort are perpetually nipped by untimely frost or cut off by sweeping storm. A hundred dollars would send her off to her summer's rest, which meant working eight hours a day for six days in a week, with credit and comfort, and that hundred was no more to be come by than if all the dollars in the world lay in the bottom of the sea. all her little sources of income were shut off from her as completely as if the fiat of fate had gone out against this summer vacation. One piece of work had not been used and could not be paid for, and another was accepted but could yield no ready return for months. Every other source of income was mortgaged for the support of those who had claims upon her.

Years before she had done a bit of work which found acceptance—say she had made a sketch for an illustrated paper, which proved pleasing enough to be republished separately, but the publishers had refused her right to any profits from the engraving. It had been selling for five years and was selling still, and in desperate resolve, taking no counsel of any one, she went to the firm, and telling her need and waiving any claim, asked of their generosity a part of the royalty to which she had a right. The answer was a refusal, but, "in view of her evident need," the firm enclosed a check for $40. If it had been a thousand she could have done nothing else but send it back. She could have had the money in two hours, provided she had chosen to pay a not uncommon price for it. She had but to say the word, and not only her summer but her future was secure; not because heaven or goodness seemed so very attractive just then, in her bitterness, but out of a sullen obstinacy which refused to sell herself for a mess of pottage. She still laughed at the Jew's bargain. The river breezes from the bay fanned her invitingly this afternoon, and in imagination she drew breaths of the clear, glorious air of the mountains, and fell back to feet the slow fever consuming her veins; the nausea, the weariness of malaria oppressing her brain and bringing down her strength. She had gone to one last resource which ought to have brought a part of the money needed, and found the acting partner gone to the country without leaving any account for her. It seemed to her that if she gained what she wanted after such dreary refusal, it would seem as if heaven grudged it, and her desire would not do her any good.

She rode up from Dey street lost in moody thoughts and full of unutterable rebelling against fate. With stern brows and teeth set in useless defiance and resolve, a litany of bitter prayers and wishes that were not blessings in her heart, she looked back over her life as it had been spent, in forever building walls which fell over-night, till the strength was growing less with age, and brain and hand were losing their early skill. She deliberately said that if such worries and disappointments were to be all of life, she did not wish to live any longer. Nor do I wish you to understand that she was to blame in this. God sends us the bitter in our cup and lays the caustic to our hurt, and it is idle to call the one sweet, or pretend the other is no pain. Only heaven knows what rebellion, what protests, what outcries ascend from the hearts of the most submissive. I have noticed that people who seldom suffer are the most resigned to the misery of others. Of all impertinence which one human being can commit, that of commending submission to another is the worst. It is far more becoming in silence to do what we can to relieve the pressure which forces the cry of pain, or at least to be silent over the agony we do not feel.

The stage stopped at the accustomed corner, and in the same mood of dumb satiric protest, she went towards home. At a corner, by the wide window of a bric-a-brac shop, she saw a poorly dressed creature sitting, a charwoman evidently waiting for her pay, with her face at the window, a face set with deep care and trouble. She went past, but the kindred of the face of that woman with her own gave her the impulse to go back. In a reckless mood she swiftly entered the store, and went up to the woman, and spoke with the same bitter mockery: "Are you in trouble too?"

She did not care whether it was an unusual thing to do or not. It might be somebody sad and in need of help, and anyhow there was no harm done. The woman turned without much surprise.

"Why, do I look as if I was in trouble?"

"Yes, you do," said her visitor. "If there is anything anybody can do to help you, I wish you would tell me."

The woman was plain and careworn, but had a good strong face, and she seemed to understand the sympathy as directly as it was given. "It's my husband," she said. "He's lame and sick, and in hospital, and I can't help him. What made you ask me?"

"I saw you look very sad, and I could not go home till I knew whether anybody could do you any good."

"Can you do anything for me?" asked the woman eagerly; then as eagerly: "I don't need money. It isn't anything that money can help. I've got enough to keep me, with what I do. But I wish I could know how my husband was, and if he was comfortable. He's over on Ward's Island, and I don't know exactly where to find him. They took him away when I was out of the house, and I didn't know anything about it. The woman of the house where I lived, she done it. I had worked for him, and took care of him, and kept him clean and neat and well dressed. I had two trunks of things for him; and one day I was out at work, and the woman, she had them come in and take him away. I think it was the greatest piece of audacity I ever heard of."

She had the usual fashion of uneducated people of telling her story from the end backward, but it was easy to gather from what she said, and the delicacy of some things she didn't say, that they had been of a well-to-do family. She told with a little pride how her husband's father had a store at the corner of Prince street and Bowery when she married him, and they had succeeded to it, but the store burned down, and her husband lost his health, and they were pretty hardly off, and she was supporting him and herself, in a poor tidy way, by day's work. Probably the neighbors saw that it was going to be hard for her to keep them both, or were afraid he might be burdensome to them, and they had sent in her absence to the commissioners of charities and had him taken away. It was a cruel blow to her, for the couple were devotedly attached, and she spoke of her husband with touching fondness, this pale, tanned, hardworked woman of forty odd. She had natural, outflashing indignation for the impudence of those who took her husband—sent her husband to a charity hospital alone—without consulting her, after she had worked so long to keep him. She had heard he was no better, and she wanted to get him discharged and take him home. She said she had some money coming to her, soon, as soon as the estate of an uncle was settled, and then she would have her husband back. She could not make enough to keep him now, for some days she did not always have work, and it wouldn't be right to bring him back, but if somebody could only find him, and let her know how he was getting along, and if they were good to him! You see workingwomen can't always afford a holiday to go up the river and see their sick friends. His name was Charles Bell, and he had a trouble with his ankle joints so that he couldn't walk. She told reluctantly where she lived. It was a poor place. But this is a true story, and any one who wants to find Charles Bell and send word of him to his wife, can hear where she lives at the *Evening Mail* office. And what better can some man or woman of leisure do, than to bring comfort and cheer to such a patient toiling heart. There was native good sense and feeling in the manner of this woman, who "didn't want any money help," and was wearing a troubled face for word of her sick husband. There was yearning affection in the simple sigh, "I get so lonesome without him," that told of a life of devoted love. There was something touching in the way in which she took the interest of a stranger, as if it had come down out of the sky, while she was looking for it, though she had an artless curiosity to know why her visitor had been drawn to her. The explanation that "I was feeling bad myself, and thought I would see if I could help you some," seemed perfectly plain to her. Doubtless she knew the same common impulse of help better than many who call themselves far more cultivated. The firm knew her and could speak well of her, and there was a natural, sincere gentility of good feeling, a neatness and propriety of speech, a tenderness and warmth which were very pleasant to meet.

The woman who was better off went to her home and her troubles, with a change in her mood. The disappointment was there, but the smart was not so fierce. It was as if another kindly sorrowing heart had been laid against it, and drawn half the pain away. They say, who have tried it most, that nothing heals a hurt spirit so much as to do a little good to others. It's not so expensive or so hard to fetch, but one might at least try it.—*N. Y. Mail.*

MINERALOGICAL SPECIMENS.—A Highlander, who did not understand the value of mineralogy, was employed by a scientist to carry a bag full of stones. The Scotchman, seated in an inn, told another how he carried the bag of "the mad Englishman."

"There was one," said he, "who gave me his bag to carry, by a short cut across the hills to his inn, while he took the other road. Eh! it was dreadful heavy, and, when I got out of his sight, I determined to see what was in it, for I wondered at the unco weight of the thing; and man, it's no use for you to guess what was in that bag, for you'd ne'er find out. It was stones."

"And did you carry it?"

"Carry it! Man, do ye think I was as mad as himself? Nae! Nae! I emptied them all out, but I filled the bag again from the cairn near the house, and I gave him good measure for his money."

A War Reminiscence.

In an article entitled "Through the Lines," from the pen of a late colonel in the confederate service, the following is related: During the fall and summer of 1864, confederate partisan soldiers had almost undisputed control of the mountain counties of East Tennessee. There were several commands, and among the foremost was that of Captain William Parker. Captain Parker was a fine specimen of mountain manhood, six feet three inches tall, and weighing in the neighborhood of two hundred and twenty-five pounds. His many acts of daring and his great personal courage had earned for him from Federals and Confederates the merited sobriquet, Brave Bill Parker. Captain Parker had about seventy-five men, and he held undisputed sway over Johnson county, Tennessee. Dan Ellis determined to drive the command away, and, if possible, capture the leader. With this view he organized a company of rangers, and proceeded to Johnson county. When the Federals, under Ellis, arrived in the section of the country where Captain Parker lived, they proceeded to waylay the road along which he usually traveled for five days and nights before they could get a chance to see him. At length, on the fifth day, just before 12 o'clock, a small company of Confederate soldiers passed along, and some distance behind them rode Brave Bill Parker. Unconscious of danger, the little troop rode boldly forward to where the ambushed enemy lay. When they were nearly opposite the Federals, a volley was poured into their midst from both sides of the road, quickly succeeded by another, which laid many a brave trooper low, and totally disorganized the command. At the first volley Parker was seen to reel in his saddle, and his horse wheeled quickly and dashed down the road, maddened by a bullet wound in the brain. He bore Parker on for several hundred yards, when, all at once, the animal fell down in the road, and when Ellis' men went up to him he was dead, but Parker was gone. They searched a thicket near by and found his coat, which had several bullet holes in it, but could find no trace of Parker. They could not hunt for him long, for his men got reinforcements and came hurrying back. When they reached the scene of the struggle they began to beat the thicket for their missing leader. His followers continued to search for him several days, but their efforts to find him proved entirely fruitless. A period of two months elapsed before his fate was fully known, and then it was disclosed in the following manner: The skeleton of a man was found about three miles from the place where Ellis' men made the attack upon him. When he was found he was lying with his face on the ground, and the most of his clothes were still entirely whole. A note-book was picked up near the spot, in which the brave partisan soldier had scratched a few feeble lines—a diary of dark despair. The pantaloons pockets being searched, the skeleton was found to be Parker's without any further doubt. A quantity of chewed bark and great wads of partly-digested grass were found upon the ground where his stomach had lain and rotted. The knees of the pants were entirely worn through, plainly indicating that he had crawled upon his knees for a considerable distance. The entries in his note-book told the story of his terrible struggle with death. The fire of Ellis' men had wounded him in several places, and when his horse stumbled and fell he was pitched from the saddle into the thick under-growth which lined both sides of the road. He fell on the right side of the road and lay for some time unconscious. When he partly recovered his mind he dragged his bruised and wounded body deeper in the thicket. He thought he was on the left hand side of the road, whereas, he was on the right. His wounds were dangerous and painful, and he determined to crawl to the roadside and wait for some good Samaritan to pick him up. Painfully he dragged his way through the tangled copse, and every minute saw him go further and further from the road. He was consumed with a terrible thirst, and when night came he sucked the moisture from the leaves and grass and felt relieved. It was not until the third day that he realized his situation, and the last entry in his book, scratched so feebly as to be almost illegible, were the terrible words: "God help me! I am lost!" The reader can imagine the rest. Capt. Parker was a man of wonderfully strong constitution, and he must have lived several days. It is probable that his last hours found him bereft of reason. Dying of hunger and thirst, wounded and weak, he dragged his mangled body slowly along, chattering, singing, shouting, praying, as maniacs do, until at last death stiffened his limbs, and the buzzards, wheeling above the tree-tops, patiently awaiting his dissolution, slowly descended, and, with beak and talons, tore great mouthfuls of white flesh from his bones, plucking out as dainty tit-bits the sightless eyes, which had never quailed in the face of danger.

Novel Toothache Cure.

A singular superstition, lingering among the rural population of England, was witnessed by a tourist, not long since, in a country churchyard. He was present at a funeral, and observed among the group of mourners a young man who particularly attracted attention by his swollen face and the utter dejection of his appearance.

"Here, at last, is one true mourner," thought the Englishman. While this thought was passing through his mind, the supposed mourner took up a skull which lay on the top of a heap of dry mold and crumbled bones!

He raised it to his lips, and with his own teeth extracted a tooth from it.

Horror filled the stranger as he watched this proceeding, and saw him throw the skull carelessly away, while he wrapped the teeth in paper and put it in his pocket.

"Can you tell me why he did that?" asked our tourist of an old man who had stood beside him during the funeral ceremony.

"Ay, surely, your honor. The boy was very bad wi' the toothache, an' it's allowed to be a cure if you draw a tooth frae a skull wi' your ain teeth. He'll sew the tooth in his clothes, an' wear it as long as he lives."

"You don't tell me so! Do you think the remedy will be effectual?"

"It's like enough, sir," replied the old man, showing where a tooth was sewed in the lining of his own waistcoat. "It's five years since I pulled that ane the same way, an' I never had a touch o' the toothache since.—*All the Year Round.*

Successful Competition.

The American Union telegraph company is rapidly becoming a formidable rival of the one company that for years has presided alone over the telegraphic dominions of this country. Yesterday there were received at the offices of the company in this city two contracts, which are of the greatest importance not only to the American Union, but to the interests of the Western Union company. One of the contracts is between the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad company and the American Union, and the other between the Pennsylvania company and the latter. Both these contracts provide for allowing the American Union company telegraphic privileges on the routes controlled by the respective railroad companies, and the use of their offices for a period of twenty years. These contracts have been signed by the respective parties, and all that remains to be done is for the American Union to proceed to take possession.

The importance of these contracts will be readily seen by a glance at the extent of lines which the companies control, and which the contracts cover. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, which is also known as the Pan Handle road, extends from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago and St. Louis, with branches to Louisville, Kentucky, and other cities, and embraces over sixteen hundred miles of railroad. The Pennsylvania company operates the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, and other roads west of Erie and Pittsburg, embracing about fourteen hundred miles of road. The contracts with the two companies, together with the contract previously secured with the Pennsylvania railroad company proper, give to the American Union telegraph company practically the control of all the telegraph facilities of the great Pennsylvania system, and the managers of that system become the close allies of the new telegraph company, which has also the strong support of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, and of all the companies in which Mr. Jay Gould is largely interested, including the Wabash, the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Texas and Pacific, the Colorado Central, and the Union Pacific and branches. A glance at any railroad map will show the great value and importance of these connections.

Under the contracts with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad company and the Pennsylvania company, everything in the shape of telegraph facilities on these roads is placed at the disposal of the American Union telegraph company, and no other telegraph company can enjoy them except by subscribing to the same terms to which the American Union has agreed. It begins to look as if the power of Mr. Vanderbilt and the Western Union company was being weakened by its new rival. The acquisitions which the latter has been making during the past few months are serious inroads into the monopoly which has so long existed. It will soon be time for the Western Union company to issue another statement showing that the competition of the American Union has increased the former receipts.—*American Exchange.*

His Pluck and Energy.

Interruptions put a narrator out very badly—especially if they come near "twitting on facts." A bragging "hero of Deadwood," just returned from the mines, sat in a drug store in Detroit, telling his neighbors what his pluck and energy had done:

"I left this city with only ten dollars in my pocket, but with a heart —"

"Only ten dollars, and I know it, for I lent you five of that, and I never expected to see it again," interrupted a second admirer, with a good deal of heartiness.

A shadow of pain flitted across the face of the hero, but he braced up and went on.

"I provided myself with mining tools and ——"

"Did you get trusted, or pay cash for them?" interrupted the man on the other side of the store.

The hero did not deign to reply, but said,—

"I knew that energy and pluck would bring luck. Here at home, everybody seemed to keep me down, but there ——"

"Say, I didn't try to keep you down," suddenly observed a shoemaker. "Didn't I trust you for a pair of boots when nobody else would, and didn't I raise the money to pay your fine, and saved you from a trip to the House of Correction."

The hero partially admitted the correction, and had just opened his mouth to go on when the druggist asked him to wait until he could put up ten cents' worth of castor-oil for a customer. The hero waited, and when the oil had been put up, he continued,—

"I knew I had only myself to depend on, and that fact nerved me up. I pushed for the mines ——"

"Is that a fight?" interrupted one of his hearers, as a furious growling was heard out of doors.

All rushed to the door, but it was a false alarm, and after they had returned to the store, the hero settled himself back, and remarked,—

"Here in Detroit, energy, pluck and ambition counted for nothing. If I tried to climb ——"

"And while I think of it," put in the grocer, two doors below, "I'll hand you the account run up by your mother in your absence. I never expected it would be paid, but I couldn't see the old lady go to the poor-house!"

It took some little time for the hero to get another start, and he had not yet reached the mines when in came a constable, who asked him to step out doors, and after an earnest conversation, he walked off in his company.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The range for breeding fast horses is said to be giving place among our wiser farmers to the more rational aim of securing strong, heavy animals for draught purposes. A "good, big horse," says a recent writer, will always sell, and farmers who raise such animals will always realize a handsome return for their care in rearing them. Many years ago a large proportion of the farmers of Keokuk and Washington counties, in Iowa, were induced to engage in this line of breeding, and that section now takes the lead, west of the Mississippi, in breeding heavy horses, to the great profit of all concerned. There appears to be no limit to the demand, and prices are always good.

Dickens' Advice to His Son on Going to College.

MY DEAR HARRY:—I have your letter here this morning. I inclose you another check for £25, and I write by this post ordering three dozen sherry, two dozen port, and three dozen light claret to be sent down to you. Now observe attentively. We must have no shadow of doubt. Square up everything whatsoever it has been necessary to buy. Let not a farthing be outstanding on any account when we begin together with your allowance. Be particular in the minutest detail. I wish to have no secret from you in the relation we are to establish together, and I, therefore, send you Joe Chitty's letter bodily. Reading it you will know exactly what I know, and will understand that I treat you with perfect confidence. It appears to me that an allowance of £250 a year will be handsome for all your wants, if I send you your wines. I mean this to include your tailor's bill, as well as every other expense, and I strongly recommend you to buy nothing in Cambridge, and to take credit for nothing but the clothes with which your tailor provides you. As soon as you have got your furniture accounts in, let us wipe all those preliminary expenses clean out, and I will then send you your first year. We will count in it October, November and December, and your second year will begin with the new year. If you dislike at first taking charge of so large a sum as £62, 10s., you can have your money from me half-quarterly. You know how hard I work for what I get; and I think you know that I never had money help from any human creature after I was a child. You know that you are one of many heavy charges on me, and that I trust to your so exercising your abilities and improving the advantages of your past expensive education as soon as possible to diminish this charge. I say no more on that head. Whatever you do, above all other things, keep out of debt and confide in me. If you ever find yourself on the verge of any perplexity, come to me. You will never find me hard with you while you are manly and truthful. As your brothers have gone away one by one, I have written to each of them what I am now going to write to you. You know that you have never been hampered with religious forms of restraint, and that with mere unreasoning forms I have no sympathy. But I most strongly and affectionately impress upon you the priceless value of the New Testament, and the study of that book as the one unfailing guide in life. Deeply respecting it, and bowing down before the character of our Saviour as separated from the vain constructions and inventions of men, you cannot go very wrong, and will always preserve at heart a true spirit of veneration and humility. Similarly I impress upon you the habit of saying a Christian prayer every night and morning. These things have stood by me all through my life; and remember that I tried to render the New Testament intelligible to you and lovable by you when you were a mere baby. And so God bless you. Ever your affectionate father.

A Great Wedding.

A great wedding is about to come off in Samoa, according to the latest news from the islands. A leading chief of Falefa has been courting Moe, daughter of the high chief of Apia. As the chief is an old man, and Moe about nineteen, it has required the most strenuous efforts of both families to bring about the match. The Falefa family have carried to Apia over three hundred pigs, killed and cooked, and distributed them among the young lady's relations. In return for these, the family of the expected bride must give fine mats, and they have been busily engaged collecting them from all over the islands, till the Governor's house is half full. A vast deal of ceremony is connected with these weddings. All the maidens from Falefa went in procession to the Governor's house, each carrying a stick with a bunch of red feathers suspended from the end. At the wedding some member of the government reads a chapter from the Bible, and then reads a ceremony. The couple being married are seated all the time, and join hands toward the close of the ceremony, as in more civilized countries. In this instance the young lady is amiable and interesting. Native dances were taking place nightly, and are a part of the wedding festivities. All the young dandies appear on the stage at such time, and the maidens of the villages assembled on the scene in costumes like the primitive garb of Eve.

TIT FOR TAT.—We naturally resent being paid back in our own coin, especially if it has not quite the true ring. We can easily excuse ourselves for cheating a neighbor, but for him to do the same thing to us is an act not to be extenuated or condoned. To have the measure out of which we sell taken as the measure out of which to sell to us is very hard to bear. "I have weighed the two pounds of butter you sent me this morning," said an irate customer to a dealer in the above mentioned article, "and am surprised to find that it is short weight just three ounces. If that is your way of dealing I must buy my butter somewhere else." The butter merchant looked up surprised, but, without declaring his innocence, replied, "Well, that is very strange, because I put the two pounds of sugar I bought of you in the scales, and gave you the full weight in butter." To do as you are done by and to do as you would like to be done by seem to be very different things.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S OBEDIENCE.—Washington's obedience to his mother is well known. But the obedience of Lincoln to his step-mother was no less exact than that of Washington. After his death she said:

"I can say what not one mother in ten thousand can of a boy—Abe never gave me a cross look, and never refused, in fact or appearance, to do anything I requested him; nor did I ever give him a cross word in all my life. He was dutiful to me always. Abe was the best boy I ever saw or ever expect to see."

The man who made the first friction match died a few days ago in Ohio. His name was only Jones, and he must have been an obscure citizen, so little has he been spoken of. But, more than many a so-called philosopher and statesman, he has been a public benefactor. Many a less deserving man has had a monument reared upon his grave.

Compliments.

Compliments are the current coin of society. The man who can pay a compliment without outraging the delicacy of feeling of the recipient, and in such a manner as to ensure belief, is certain to secure good will and success in the world, for long ago sociability taught men that, in order the better to cement their likings for each other, it is necessary that everybody should show off his neighbor in the best light. Lord Chesterfield, in his famous advice to his son, dwells at some length on the necessity of studying the weaknesses of others, and flattering their vanity, more especially with regard to women and their beauty; "upon which," he adds, "scarce any flattery is too gross for them to swallow." Indeed, most of the writers of past days would seem to assign to women a special complacency with regard to compliments.

A well-turned compliment throws grace over society, and to produce the best effect it must be premeditated without appearing so. A hundred years ago it was part of the education of youth to pay pretty compliments with the air of believing them. Judging from the vapid, fulsome strain in which many handed down to us in the "Academy of Compliments" are couched, the women of that day must indeed have shown much amiable complacency. What would be said now to a man who would address a woman as follows: "For your beauty, madam I may name you Venus, for your comeliness Pallas, for your honor Juno. I should show myself insensible were I not amazed with the curiosity of your beauty. At last, oh, fair one, cast the eyes of thy resplendent presence on thy abject creature, that by the brightness of those eyes his baseness may be turned through thy perfections into a most happy preference!" No wonder that in the "Art of Complaisance" men are instructed to consider ladies' society merely a pleasing amusement or school of politeness, lest, perchance they should get to care only for madrigals and periwigs.

Physical Education.

Absolute health is only attained when the body is equally developed in all its organs and members. The man with muscles of steel and a diseased heart cannot be said to be in good health, and diseases of stomach, heart and nervous system are often—it may even be said usually—produced by that system of development known as training. At a recent rowing match in Philadelphia two plucky lads in contesting boats fainted as soon as the race was over. Their condition, which was apparently good, was actually abnormal, and their systems gave way because the strain which their muscles met was too great for the vital functions. Yesterday a similar but more serious calamity occurred at Sage Harbor. A Brooklyn lad, who had taken part in a pedestrian contest, when removed from the track fell down dead. He had prepared himself for walking and running and depleted his vital organs to build up his limbs. When the strain came the impoverished and most important part of the system gave way. The severe muscular exercise of college athletes has carried off many fine young men by consumption, heart disease and other disorders directly traceable to the absurd overwork required of their bodies. There is a limit of human endurance. That limit is reached when the body is impaired in one quarter to benefit special organs. The severity of the test by which athletic prizes are won seems designed rather to award the laurel to him who is least healthy, because more unevenly developed, than to the really best man. —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Healthfulness of Milk.

If any one wishes to grow fleshy, a pint of milk taken before retiring at night will soon cover the scrawniest bones. Although nowadays we see a good many fleshy persons, there are a great many lean and lank ones, who sigh for the fashionable measure of plumpness, and who would be vastly improved in health and appearance could their figures be rounded with good, solid flesh. Nothing is more coveted by thin women than a full figure, and nothing will so raise the ire and provoke the scandal of the "clipperbuilds" as the consciousness of plumpness in a rival.

In cases of fever and summer complaint milk is now given with excellent results. The idea that milk is feverish has exploded, and it is now the physician's great reliance in bringing through typhoid patients, or those in too low a state to be nourished by solid food. It is a mistake to scrimp the milk pitcher. Take more milk and buy less meat. Look to your milkman; have large-sized, well-filled milk pitchers on the table each meal, and you will have sound flesh and save doctors' bills.

The progress of education in France is indicated by the statistics of the marriage registers. In the year 1854 not more than fifty-two and a fraction out of a hundred brides could write; in 1864 these increased to fifty-seven. The next ten years brought the number of signatures to sixty-three in the hundred, and the latest quotation made is '76 produce a total of rather more than seventy for the hundred. Going back to the old records two hundred years ago, it is found that in 1686 the proportion of brides capable of writing their names was only thirteen in a hundred, while more than double the number of bridegrooms managed to sign the register, more or less legibly.

IN THE STREET.—A gentleman interested in prisoners visited a man in jail, waiting to be tried for a crime.

"Sir," said the prisoner, tears running down his cheeks, "I had a good home education. My street education ruined me. I used to slip out of the house, and go off with the boys in the street.

"In the street I learned to lounge; in the street I learned to swear; in the street I learned to smoke; in the street I learned to gamble; in the street I learned to pilfer, and to do all evil. O sir, it is in the street the devil lurks to work the ruin of the young!"

Why Colorado Springs received its name may be matter for inquiry, since there are no springs there. But at Manitou, five miles distant, are the famed mineral springs. Hitherto it has been for visitors a dusty walk, or an expensive ride by carriage or stage, from Colorado Springs to Manitou. But the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad has just added a little branch to Manitou, which will prove a great convenience.

Hawkeye Editorial Dots.

Blasting powder is the original "dark coarse."

The man who built the first bass drum was the inventor of the note of hand.

The man who commits suicide before next December is a recreant and a traitor to his party.

Yes, Jennie, you are all right; whisky causes the most murders; but then croquet causes the most lies. And the worst.

Charles Lamb was not an Ingersoll man. He once said he thought "Voltaire was a very good Jesus Christ—for the French."

Herbert Spencer is only sixty years old. We don't know how nor why, but somehow or other we always had the impression that he was about 737.

Alice Oates has been married in more languages than any other living woman, except George Eliot. When you get right down to queer, free-hand marriages, George takes the cake.

It is estimated that 30,000 Americans, who feel compelled to behave themselves at home, will go to Europe this season and have $15,000,000 worth of devilry and one thing and another.

The doctors say that jumping the rope has killed a great many little girls. We have known it to kill some full grown men, because they couldn't jump clear through it—shoulders too broad.

No census enumerator need ever expect to run for office in the city where he has enumerated. The two thousand population he counted so carefully would pile up a majority of three thousand against him.

When a man orders an oyster supper, he doesn't order anything for the oyster to eat, but he orders the oyster for to be eaten. We just mention this in case any person shouldn't know just what to order for an oyster supper.

A careful newspaper estimates that more money is spent in this country for tobacco than for bread. That's just it; we always said tobacco was too high; the demand of the hour is a loaf of tobacco, same size and price as a loaf of bread.

We don't wish to alarm the American people, and we don't want to create a panic in commercial circles, but we would like to say, from a profound conviction of eternal truth and imperative necessity, that "now is the time to make up clubs."

"It is the breath of the people," said Douglas, "that purifies the blood of the nation." May be so, may be so; Douglas knew more about politics than we do, but we hope to die if we haven't met people whose breath would poison a Peoria mash tub.

George Herbert wrote,

"For all may have
If they dare choose, a glorious life or grave."

All right, George; if it's all the same to you, we'll choose the glorious life. Not any grave on our plate this summer, thank you. It's kind in you to give a fellow his choice, however.

Beer sells for twenty-five cents a glass in Mexico. Oh, jovial Bacchus, just think what it must cost to elect a President in that country. Now we understand why they have so many revolutions in Mexico. A war is cheaper than a legitimate political campaign.

It is a proud, proud day for a young man when his mustache grows long enough to burn on the cigar he is smoking. He goes to bed and dreams about it. The triumph of the day when he held a white card under it and let his little brother look at it, is as nothing in comparison.

Now, if all these Fourth of July orations could be collected and sold, and the money given to the poor, the poor would then have—if the orations sold at full value—about twenty-seven cents to buy beer—bread, we mean bread. Who ever heard of twenty-seven cents worth of beer? Must be crazy.

We have just one word to say to a class of industrious, honest, eminently respectable and universally popular class of American citizens: Do you know that in the winter of 1864 General Hancock hanged a book agent? Now, then, revenge is yours; every time you show a book, talk for Garfield. Or hold, no; talk for Hancock.

The *Hawkeye* demands that among others, the following questions be asked to a Presidential candidate before he can expect to have the suffrage of the people of Iowa:

Who killed Cock Robin?

Where were you when the light went out?

Have you heard "Pinafore," and if so how many?

Who made the world, Robert Ingersoll or Joseph Cook?

What becomes of all the pins?

Who was the original Garfield man?

Do you believe in the first term?

Who was the inventor of seasickness, and do you believe in an international copyright for the protection of the same?

Does a tame goat out-rank oleomargarine?

Analyze the following sentence, and parse the first twenty-three words: "Whither, oh, children, hast thou as much cheerfully weepest so distance that evening at sunrise?"

Write in colloquial French, the following exercise: "Where is the black cat of the widowed husband of my Aunt Maria's son Tom?" "No, but I have the red hen of the bald-headed uncle of my mother-in-law's fat sister Bill."

Have you such a thing as a five dollar bill about your clothes?

Who do you think would be a good man for a quiet little consulate somewhere on the Mediterranean coast?

Wise Words.

That was a good prayer of the old deacon: "Lord, make us willing to run on little errands for thee."

Mere bashfulness without merit is awkward; and merit without modesty, insolent. But modesty with merit has a double claim to acceptance, and generally meets with as many patrons as beholders.—[Addison.

Let the counsel of thine own heart stand, for there is no man more faithful unto thee than it. A man's mind is sometimes wont to tell him more than seven watchmen that sit above in a high tower.—[The Apocrypha.

The child learns more by his fourth year than the philosopher by any subsequent period of his life; he learns to fix an intelligible sign to every outward object and inward emotion, by a gentle impulse imparted by his lips to the air. —[E. Everett.

Shams in Art.

No one who has had occasion to make collections of fine art or bric-a-brac but has cried out many times with the poet

O imitatores, servum pecus!

These imitators have overrun the entire field and left the traces of their base forgeries in every nook. Every one of the great masters has been copied and counterfeited, or had ascribed to him the pictures of other men, times without number. The multiplication of these shams goes on continually and the most clever devices are resorted to to hide the deceit. People are meanwhile such bad judges, and so anxious for specimens by famous and favorite artists, that a ready sale is commanded by transparent frauds. In the matter of drawings and engravings, the same imposition is practiced, and bad copies pass current for genuine originals.

Literature fares no better. Skillful caligraphists every now and then, offer for sale as genuine, beautiful manuscripts declared to be most ancient and rare. Or they produce copies of more recent documents, fortified, perhaps, with signatures, and if real, worth much money, but being forgeries are valueless. The trade in sham autographs alone must be considerable. As for books, there exists thousands of such as are ascribed to writers who never wrote them. Those which have been exposed by critical sagacity would form a large library, involving every department of literature.

Sham antiques, avowedly from Greece and Italy, Egypt, India, and many other parts, are of every-day occurrence. The forger shrinks from nothing; he is equal to the beautiful cameo or intaglio, and he is not above the semi-barbarous pottery of the oldest nations and periods. He will emulate the art of a Grecian sculptor or sink to the level of a Flint Jack. This latter notoriety, we may say in passing, not only counterfeited implements in flint and stone, but tried his hand at geological specimens, such as the remains of fossil fish.

Forgeries in metal are countless, and have been common from a very early date. There is reason to believe that some ancient States counterfeited their own coins, as when they palmed off plated copper for solid silver. The manufacture of spurious coins and medals has always been a favorite occupation, as it now is, and always lucrative, even if sometimes risky. The collector is perpetually encountering shams of this sort, and is at his wits' end to steer clear of the traps laid for him. We know that some forgeries are worth more than genuine specimens; but this is one of the eccentricities of taste. At the same time, not a few imitation coins and medals have a value as beautiful works of art and skill, as all must own who are acquainted with the "Paduans," and even the recent works of Becker and others. The young collector should be on his guard, and not unadvisedly purchase the rarer medals and coins of Greece, Italy, Sicily, and Bactria, for example. Nor is he safe with those of British, Saxon, Norman, or later English, for there are many make-believes abroad. The rarer the coins of any reign or period, the more likely are they to be counterfeited, either in their proper metal or in some other. Quite recently we saw a dozen Queen Anne's farthings for sale at a fair price, supposing them real; but on inspection every one proved to be a well-executed modern sham. Circular badges in lead and brass, often with dates, and always forgeries, are common, and so are quaint leaden castings of different sorts, and bronze daggers, figures, and other objects.

In glass and china, shams are as plentiful as blackberries. Your fine old glass, if in any quantity, almost inevitably includes examples of artistic hypocrites. As for your china, in all human probability you have been made a victim. That highly-prized Nankin, fortified by marks of recognized antiquity, is, perhaps, comparatively modern; for the Chinese are given to the reproduction of ancient patterns, and of the very marks which indicate the dates. Still, there is no help for you, and you must be content to believe that it is genuine oriental, and exactly like the real thing. Even this belief may not always be founded in fact, because it is on record that the skillful French artisans have not only counterfeited the Chinese ware, but actually exported it to the country of the Celestials. A story is told of a diligent collector in china, who was so deceived by a quantity of the French imitations that he purchased them and sent them to Europe, where, of course, the truth was soon discovered. To what extent Chinese patterns have been reproduced in Europe and sold for genuine, cannot be guessed. A similar remark applies to Japanese goods and Persian ware. Old Dresden is to all intents and purposes forged at the original factory, and it has been copied by several English and any number of Continental makers. It is Major Byng Hall, in his pleasant book "The Bric-a-brac Hunter," who writes the following about a supposed young English lady who "must buy some Dresden china" because she is in Dresden: "The cups and figures and so forth are purchased, carefully packed, and treasured as 'the exquisite old china we bought in Dresden, my love—an enormous bargain, though the price seems very large to people who don't understand that kind of thing.' And poor Miss Harriet remains happily unconscious that similar treasures, ay, and possibly far better, might have been purchased at home for half the money; since I have no doubt dear Harry's 'old' china was only recently produced at Meissen, that glorious manufactory, which all lovers of art ought to visit."

In the book just quoted from, Major Hall says: "I am well acquainted with a female artist in Paris, who is, I believe, the owner of a small *fabrique* from which every species, cup or vase, is produced in soft paste; and, taking advantage of some of the cleverest painters and decorators from Sevres and elsewhere, she can secure imitations which the keenest eye and taste can, with difficulty, detect. In fact, having one morning paid her a visit, she showed me a charming real Worcester vase, richly painted with birds and flowers, cracked through the center; and then, to my astonishment, handed me a pair which bore the exact copy of the Worcester mark, so beautifully painted, and so exact in form and character, that none but first-rate dealers and collectors could have possibly told the difference, adding that she could imitate anything."

Life, as we call it, is nothing but the edge of the boundless ocean of existence.—O. W. Holmes.

The Pennsylvania Mountains.

The doctor, with the two ladies, took passage for Harrisburg. They were equipped for the mountains, with valises, short flannel dresses, waterproofs, a pound or two of good tea, and a tin pot. The doctor carried gun, fishing-tackle, and a flask of Scotch whisky, which was his one catholic remedy, in the woods, for cuts, fevers, colds, or rattlesnake bites.

At Harrisburg they took the Niagara express to Lock Haven, a cheerful little lumber town lying high among the hills, where they spent the night. Early in the morning the doctor called Sarah to the window of the inn parlor.

"There is my old friend Hoeven with the spring wagon. I wrote for him to meet us. Hoeven is the cabinet-maker among the Nittany Mountains."

"I am afraid this is a civilized wilderness to which you are taking us, doctor," said Sarah. "No cabinet-makers adorned our Virginia Canaan."

"Oh, the Pennsylvania spurs of the Alleghanies are tame compared with those of Virginia or the Carolinas. The very hills are leveled on top, you will observe, as if some ancient Dutch Gog or Magog had set his broad foot on every peak, flattening them down. Elk and McKean counties are tolerably savage, but even there the yellow farm-houses with green shutters and the big barn are beginning to show themselves. A few deer, bear, and foxes still hide up in the fastnesses of the hills to which we are going, but they are fast disappearing. There are no wolves nor panthers, such as we shall find in the higher ranges of the Appalachian Mountains in North Carolina and West Virginia. Every county in Pennsylvania is yoked down to civilization by a 'pike' and toll taxes."

"I'm very glad to hear it," exclaimed his wife. "And what society shall we find, George?"

"You will not have a chance to study any of the picturesque phases of human nature, of which you are fond, I'm afraid, my dear," said the doctor, anxiously. "Plenty of half-savage bear-hunters and moonshiners in North Carolina. But the Dutch or Scotch-Irish farmer has taken possession of the most solitary recesses in the Pennsylvania mountains outside of the mining districts. His wife has her patent churn and wringer, her parlor with hair-cloth chairs, and photograph album on the table; his boy is at some cheap local college, and his daughter drapes her calico polonaise by the latest fashion in the *Bazar*."

"But what kind of society is there?" demanded his wife, impatiently.

"There is church twice a month, sewing-bees, and apple-butter stirrings. The older women seldom leave their kitchens except to go to church. The wife of a 'near' Pennsylvania hill farmer is, perhaps, the hardest-worked living being in the United States. But as for the girls, schools and magazines, and a day or two at the Exposition in 1876, have leavened the young people. The girl does not make as good butter as her mother, but she works tidies and decorates pickle-jars. She has her lover, of course. He does not bring her flowers or opera tickets, but a leg of mutton weekly from the sheep his folks have killed. But there is as fine an aroma of love in it as in the costliest bouquet."

"Don't talk such nonsense to Sarah," said Mrs. Mulock, sharply. "What did we come to these mountains for, I wonder? If only to study vulgar love-making and tawdry apings of fashions, we need not have left New York."

"We are going to study nature, and I am taking you to Center and Clinton counties, my dear," said the doctor, meekly, "because the mountains there, though lower than others in the range, are more precipitous and picturesque than any in the State. I can show you there in miniature the peculiar features of Californian scenery; the same effects of volcano action on the hills, the great sand deposits, and the canyons."
—Rebecca Harding Davis, in *Harper's Magazine*.

The Dollar Mark.

There are a number of theories for the origin of the dollar mark. One is, that it is a combination of U. S., the initials for the United States; another, that it is a modification of the figure 8, the dollar being formerly called a "piece of eight," and designated by the character 8-8. The third theory is that it is a combination of H. S., the mark of the Roman unit; while a fourth is, that it is a combination of P. and S, from the Spanish *peso duro*, which signifies "hard dollar." In Spanish accounts, *peso* is contracted by writing the S. over the P. and placing it after the sum. The latest theory of the origin of the sign is offered by the editor of the London *Whitehall Review*, who recently propounded the question at a dinner party in that city, at which the American consul was present. As no one could tell, the editor gave the following explanation: "It is taken from the Spanish dollar, and the sign is to be found, of course, in the associations of the Spanish dollar. We littered the table with books in the course of our researches, but I proved my point in the end. On the reverse of the Spanish dollar is a representation of the Pillar of Hercules, and round each pillar is a scroll, with the inscription, 'Pius ultra.' This device, in the course of time, has degenerated into the sign which stands at present for American, as well as Spanish dollars—'$.' The scroll around the pillars, I take it, represent the two serpents sent by Juno to destroy Hercules in his cradle."

The importance of manufactures to the growth of a community is very favorably exhibited by the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in an article comparing that city with Boston and Baltimore under the present and previous censuses. In commerce purely Boston surpasses Philadelphia and Baltimore equals it. Of population Baltimore has 365,000 and Philadelphia 847,542 inhabitants. The last named has 135,000 of population more than both its rivals, or nearly half a million more than either. This vast excess the *Ledger* ascribes to manufacturing industries, and says that "if Philadelphia had no more of manufactures than Boston or Baltimore, it would very soon have no more population than they." It claims Philadelphia to be the largest distinctive manufacturing city "in the country, if not in the world."

I think that if you observe what justice and kindness both say to you in the journey of life, other people will be glad to walk with you, and be sorry to part with you; and that when you get to the end, you will look back on your course with satisfaction and joy.—F. W. P. Greenwood.

The Orr's Island Critic.

Middleton, in falling naturally upon the topic of Mrs. Stowe's book, obtained a valuable insight into insular methods of criticism for the work of fiction. It did not appear that she had paid the population so acceptable a compliment as might be imagined. They were rather disposed to resent a willful misrepresentation of them. He gathered that they believed that the novel should confine itself strictly to a line of events which had actually happened.

"Yis," said one interlocutor, severely, "there's a good deal of novil about that. There never was no such folks, and no such talkin' folks. They ain't no caves and no smugglers. My brother-'n-law's farm's been alongside o' Long's Cove for fifty years, and he never ser 'em. They couldn't get in, what's more, smuggler's couldn't; there ain't water to float 'em. There wa'n't no such wreck—at least the ship Hanover was lost some such way over to the mouth of the Kennebec; but she had to ge 'n' plaster it onto us, and there ain't no sense in it. The cap'n's wife, she didn't die o' fright either, 'cause I seen her not over a year 'n' a half ago."

The young lady who made the inspired rag mats, in the same way had read the book, because she lived in the place; but she must say— And although she did not say, it was plain to be seen that if she had said, the judgment would not have been more favorable. A bluff old gentleman, on the other hand, a really venerable and picturesque figure, who was said by popular report to be the Cap'n Pennell of the narrative, though lamenting that people should come from the West, and even from "Canedy," and give themselves unnecessary trouble in hunting for caverns that never existed, and cut the bark off his fruit trees for mementos, delivered an opinion in rebuttal that had the roundness and completeness of an apothegm.

"You don't want to inquire too clost inter a good story, I tell 'em," he said; "it's cert'in to spile it."—*Harper's Magazine*.

The Peabody Fund.

The late Rev. Dr. Barnas Sears, the administrator of the Peabody fund for public schools at the South, was, says the Boston *Transcript*, the fit successor of Horace Mann in elevating the public schools of Massachusetts, and his twelve years' presidency of Brown University, from 1855 to 1867, marks a very brilliant epoch of scholarship in that institution. Being so purely and devotedly a scholar and educator above all else, Dr. Sears was a pre-eminently fit selection for the general manager of the distribution of George Peabody's monumental gift for the establishment of public education in the Southern States. With how much wisdom, tact and practical efficiency he labored, the existence of a public school system, the pride of the people, in all the Southern States is sufficient evidence. It is a lasting memorial of the venerable New England scholar, this ripe fruit of the last quarter of a century of his life, not less than of the princely giver of the money with which it has been accomplished. Dr. Sears' conciliatory method has planted a broad system that has become part of the Southern society, bone of its bone and flesh of its flesh, that must grow with the growth of the new South, and in the next generation will be steadily bearing good fruit, when the politicians and politics of today shall have passed away and been forgotten. The Peabody fund amounts to $2,000,000, and in the future, if the general policy of Dr. Sears of granting aid only as supplementary to local effort be pursued, it will be devoted to supporting normal schools to supply fit teachers to the common schools.

Mother.

Children, look into those eyes, listen to that dear voice, notice the feelings of even a single touch that is bestowed upon you by that gentle hand! Make much of it while you have that most precious of all good gifts, a loving mother. Read the unfathomable love of those eyes, the deep anxiety of that tone and look, however slight your pain. In after life you may have friends, fond, dear, kind friends, but never will you have again the inexpressible love and gentleness lavished upon you which none but a mother can bestow. Often do I sigh in my struggles with the hard, uncaring world for the sweet, deep security I felt when of an evening nestling in her bosom. I listened to a quiet tale suitable to my age, read in her tender, untiring voice. Never can I forget her sweet glances cast upon me when I appeared asleep; never her kiss of peace at night. Years have passed since we laid her beside my father in the old church-yard yet still her voice whispers from the grave, and her eyes watch over me, as I visit spots long since hallowed to the name of my mother.—Lord Macaulay.

A Bear Instead of a Pig.—A tragic termination of an attempt to steal a pig occurred at a French village, not long ago:

A man with a dancing bear arrived in the evening, and begged a lodging of a farmer for himself and his charge. The bear was accordingly turned into a pig-sty after the pig had been removed to another shelter.

In the middle of the night three malefactors appeared on the scene, with the intention of stealing the farmer's pig.

The bear gave the men a warm reception, promptly flooring the two men who ventured into the sty before they discovered the substitution of the animals.

The third robber was petrified with fright at the fate of his companions, but managed to shout for help, and the farmer and bear-keeper were soon on the spot.

They found the first man quite dead; the second is still dangerously ill, and it is feared that the pig-stealing adventure has destroyed the reason of the other.

Which?—There is courtesy and there is Christian courtesy. There is a courtesy that can be put on and let off to suit circumstances. There is a courtesy that is an essential part of the individual. The contrast between the elegant toilet worn at an evening party and the slovenly one in which the same individual appears at breakfast-table next morning, is often no greater than the contrast between the manners of the individual on the two occasions. In fact, the contrast between society dress and home dress is often not so great as between society manners and home manners.—*Golden Rule*.

Home Comforts.

It is not clear, but it may be suspected, that there is some element at work, in the present state of civilization, which renders the more gently nurtured, or more highly cultured, members of society specially unfitted to resist malarious influences. Connected with this must be borne in mind the manner in which the external atmosphere is more and more kept out from our houses. Doors and windows closed, bitter draughts are more carefully excluded than of old. Appliances are introduced for artificially warming the passages and vestibules, the natural function of which places is to afford a graduated transition from the warm atmosphere of a chamber to the external temperature. Clothing is much more complex than was formerly the case. In the time of our grandmothers a man was called a puppy if he wore an overcoat. What would those hardy gentlemen have said to the "ulsters" of the present day, or the senlskin jackets and coats? Human habit is so much modified by circumstances that the adoption of all these safeguards against an occasional chill may have a direct tendency to lower resisting power of the constitution. And there are well-known facts that square with this view. Such is the influence on the constitution of the prolonged heat of the tropical, or subtropical countries. The inference is not unnatural that the greater comfort, as we regard it, at all events the more sustained heat, which we are steadily giving to our abodes, is really tending to lower our constitutional power of resistance, not only to the great tonic, cold, but to those influences against which that tonic has the prime function of strengthening the frame.

Setting Canaries.

A large cage must be used, and the bottom of it must be kept covered with clear sand, and when it is changed it must be done speedily and quietly, so as not to disturb the sitter. The nest can be made of a little basket or half a cocoanut shell, lined with flannel or felt, and a little cotton wool and dried moss given to them inside the cage to adapt it to their own wants. Some breeders take away the egg every morning, putting a small bit of chalk in its place, but I think it is just as well to let them remain in the nest.

While the bird is sitting, give her a little fresh lettuce and chickweed to eat, and some stale bread crumbs, mixed with the hard yolk of an egg. If the cock is pleasant and feeds her kindly, let him stay with the hen, but if his temper is ugly, and he drives her about, and scolds lustily, take him out and hang his cage very near. The cage should have southerly aspect, and the room should be cool, and without a light at night. When the birds hatch, give bread crumbs softened with a little milk, and hard boiled eggs, and let the seed and water cups be well filled all the time.

There is no abatement in the extraordinary tide of emigration from Europe. During the month of May, 55,083 people landed at Castle Garden, and the total arrivals since the 1st of January amount to 135,336, which is 10,000 more than the entire population of the State of Delaware and about as many as the combined populations of the States of Oregon and Nevada. Fortunately a large majority of these fugitives from poverty and military oppression of the old world are sturdy, industrious, well-meaning people, who will readily assimilate with the native element and perform their full share of the work of developing the country.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Malaga Cake.—Two cups of sugar and half a cup of butter; beat to a cream; add half a cup of sweet milk; mix three cups of flour with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; beat the whites of seven eggs to a froth; stir all together and flavor with lemon; bake in sheets. Filling—Whites of three eggs beaten with sugar as for frosting; save out enough for the top of the cake; add one coffee cup of seeded and chopped raisins, two teaspoonfuls of lemon extract; spread between the cake.

Peach Preserves.—To every pound of peaches that have had the stones and peeling removed, add three-fourths pound of loaf sugar, and let them remain over night. The next morning pour off the syrup that has been formed and let it cook for an hour; then put the peaches in, cook until the fruit is thoroughly done, but not cooked to pieces; put in an air-tight jar and it is ready for use at any time.

Wash for the Hands.—Four ounces pulverized borax, four ounces each of saleratus and muriate of ammonia; put into a tin pan and pour in four quarts of hot soft water; stir until well mixed, bottle for use; after washing the hands and face, wet with the above.

Ginger Snaps.—One cup sugar, one cup molasses, one cup butter, half cup cold water, one tablespoonful ginger, one of vinegar, one of soda; knead hard, rol' thin and bake quickly.

Burns.—An application of cold, wet, common whitening, placed on immediately, is an invaluable remedy.

Old clothes should be saved, to weave nto door and floor mats.

Young miner wants to know if we would advise him to go to Leadville or stay in New Jersey to dig for gold. Stay in New Jersey, my boy. You will find easier digging in the sand of that State than in the Colorado rocks, and when you get tired of digging you won't have to walk back three thousand miles.—*Boston Post*.

Lawyer Lockwood, of Washington, has been married twice and says proudly that she "never asked either of her husbands for a dollar." Nobody doubts it. When a woman of genius marries, she expects to support her husband, and her husband with loving reciprocity, expects to be supported.

A girl at Wellesley college said recently to a Harvard graduate, whom she was taking through the building, and who said that President Elliott, of Harvard, does not think much of ladies as professors: "Well, President Elliott has got a parcel of old women as professors, and Wellesley has a lot of young women as professors."

There is nothing in the way of wisdom, which is to be obtained in any of the books of the old languages, which at this moment may not be equally attained in the books of our own literature.—John Bright.

English Notes.

The introduction to Liverpool in the shape of gentlemanly custom-house officers and handsome buildings is pleasant and gives the traveler an agreeable impression of the country.

So far as the city itself is concerned, it is attractive; much more so, to me, than London. The streets are wide and clean, and the edifices massive and architecturally beautiful. The hotels, as a rule, are richly fitted, the furniture costly and elaborate, and so far as uniqueness and individuality in embellishment go, are rather ahead of ours. If the house alone could receive its guests and entertain them, no one could have cause for complaint, but it is necessary to introduce English management and English ideas, both of which come into opposition to American notions.

The ordinary comforts of life, such as are found in American hotels, are lacking in the English or are exceedingly costly. A room for two on the fourth floor of a first-class hotel, such as the Adelphi or North Western, at Liverpool, costs five shillings per day, equal in our money to one dollar and twenty-five cents, and on the lower floors this figure, of course, increases. This amount entitles one merely to the use of the room and bed and two candles. When one's bill is presented he finds one shilling six pence daily for each person charged for attendance, consisting in bringing a pitcher of water to the room each night and emptying it when making the bed next morning. This aggregates eight shillings, or two dollars per day for lodging only on the fourth floor. No hotel in Liverpool has gas in the rooms, and but two in London; not even a lamp can be had, but one must be content with a candle giving a light the Egyptians and Greeks disdained two thousand years ago. The elevators (which they elegantly call "lifts") have no one regularly employed to run them, but are manipulated by the various porters, and one must be hunted up before the elevator can be utilized. They will not ascend for the purpose of bringing people down, but merely carry them up. No bells are at the various floors to call them and such a thing as running up and down continually for passengers is unheard of.

The hotels have a restaurant attached and a regular scale of prices. A plain breakfast, (as they call it) which consists of a cup of coffee and two pieces of bread that are actually harder than the much-maligned "hard tack" of war times, costs two shillings and six pence for one. If an egg is ordered the charge is three shillings. That is sixty-three cents for coffee and bread, superior to which Delmonico would give for twenty-five cents, and an egg added for seventy-five cents in all, for which one could get from Dieter an entire dinner better cooked and served. The drinking water has no ice, and is at least tepid and generally warm. Some hotels have gone so far as to adopt a system of shrewd swindling in forcing guests to become boarders at these excessive prices. They have, for instance, a notice, always in small type and at the least conspicuous part of their regulations, that all persons hiring rooms and not taking meals in the house are to be charged fifty per cent additional for lodging. This scheme was originated by the Midland Grand Hotel, at London.

The plan of paying for attendance is, we should suppose, more disgraceful to the proprietor than unpleasant to the visitor. He who hires the room looks merely to the aggregate when making settlement, without caring whether it is charged to attendance or taxes or what not. But with the landlord it is as if he expected his boarder not only to give the understood profit for his accommodations, but pay in addition a part of the expenses actually necessary to carry on the business. It would be no more out of place for the hotel-keeper to require each person to pay, in addition to the rates charged in America, a portion of the rent, or the fire insurance on the building, or the cook's wages, or his wife's mother's funeral expenses, or something else equally foreign to the situation. It is merely a species of beggary less excusable than at the street corners, and of which an American hotel man would be ashamed.

The omnibus, or the tramway car is vastly superior to ours. It is commodious and easy. One can stand without fear of having his hat knocked over his eyes, and can sit down without fear of being jolted to pieces. The seats on top are accessible by a flight of steps, which are handy for gentlemen, but not so convenient for ladies as those found in Paris. The horses are in excellent condition, fat and healthy. Are well treated, apparently, and not overstrained. Even the hacks and cabs have fine animals, and no such miserable creatures are seen as we have in America. The stages and cars have three and four horses, and they drag but forty to fifty persons at a time, a vast difference from the Third Avenue line, when almost a hundred passengers were crowded on the car.—A. C. P., in *N. Y. Home Journal*.

A friend of George Eliot's writes from England to the *Woman's Journal*: "Mr. John Cross is an excellent man of forty-two years, rich, and an old and devoted friend of the Leweses. Mr. Lewes was very fond of him. He lived close by the Lewes' country-place, and came in and out like an attached relation. He admired Mrs. Lewes profoundly, and always said he would do anything in the world for her. He is not an intellectual companion, like Mr. Lewes, but a strong, solid, reliable man, who gives you at once a sense of confidence, a thoroughly reliable, kind, upright, steadfast man—a thorough support; such a man as any woman would be thankful to have near her as a constant and devoted friend. Nothing is more wise and more happy than that such an invaluable friend should be allowed to supply the daily care and affectionate companionship which his admiration and his affection both made him long to give. And Mrs. Lewes is not the woman, with her tender and yielding nature (so unconsciously sketched in Maggie Tulliver and Dorothea), to resist the soothing support of such devoted affection."

Life is like a pack of cards. Childhood's best cards are hearts; youth is captured by diamonds; middle age is conquered with a club; while old age is raked in by the insatiable spade.

Mosquitoes lead a hum-drum life.—*Free Press*. If this is so they do not follow a proper calling. They should lead a sing-sing life.—*Ishpeming* (Mich.) *Agitator*.

P. KRELLENBERG,
Dealer in all kinds of
Furniture
—AND—
Bedding!
A Large Assortment Always on hand, which will be sold
AT REASONABLE PRICES!
—ALSO—
GENERAL UNDERTAKER!



I keep on hand a lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a FIRST-CLASS HEARSE, so that I am prepared to supply
Everything Necessary for Funerals on Short Notice!
STORE COR. THIRD AND MAIN STS.,
Opp. Peckman's Stables,
WOODLAND.

C. D. MORIN,
At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING
—AND—
METAL ROOFING
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;
ALSO DEALER IN
STOVES, PUMPS, IRON



AND GALVANIZED PIPES
OF ALL SIZES.
AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE!"
—AND THE—
"Medallion Range."
House Furnishing Goods of all kinds in his line.
GALVANIZED IRON
Water Tanks!
All Sizes, made to order.
AGENCY FOR
Rose's deep well Force Pumps.
TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store. Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.
SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)
C. D. MORIN.

Spring and Summer
TRADE,
1879, 1880,
MADISON,
YOLO COUNTY.
W. LEVY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods
.....AND.....
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Has on hand Heavy Stocks of Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
Building and Shelf-Hardware
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
Etc., Etc.
Ten per cent. will be deducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.
CALL AT LEVY'S.
Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Miscellaneous Books, Stationery
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
Always to be found at
G. W. GREENE'S
Jewelry Store,
Main Street, College Block, Woodland.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.
S. A. WOLFE,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
S. W. Cor. J and 5th Streets, Sacramento
First-Class Work a Specialty.

For the Cheapest & Best
MOWERS,
HEADERS,
SEPARATORS
and ENGINES,
Header Wagons,
—GO TO—
F. S. FREEMAN & CO.,
Who sell Everything in the way of
HARDWARE
—AND—
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
—AT—
SAN FRANCISCO WHOLESALE PRICE,
As they import their goods DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES!
We will sell General Merchandise Cheaper than Ever at our Store at Capay, Cal.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
BUYING WOOL AND GRAIN!

A. HAINES,
MADISON,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Hardware
.....AND.....
Farming Implements
We always keep the best line of these goods on hand.
A. HAINES,
MADISON, YOLO COUNTY, CAL.
Grain Bags and Sack Twine
..AT THE..
LOWEST MARKET RATES.

REMOVAL!
J. A. Wilson,
Furniture Dealer,
Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed to
111 J STREET,
A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.
J. A. WILSON, 111 J St.,
SACRAMENTO.

FRAZER & CO.
Having purchased the well-known and popular
Meat Market
Heretofore conducted by Johnson & Meesmeyer, propose to sell meats at 6, 8, 10, and 12½ Cents per pound, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally. Bills will be collected monthly.
MARKET IN COLLEGE BLOCK,
Corner Main Street, Woodland.
Meat Delivered anywhere in town.

Fashionable Millinery!
MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.
Have just received their.
Spring and Summer Stock
Of the Latest and Most Approved Styles of
MILLLINERY GOODS!
And invite the inspection and patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity.
Sewing Machine Oil and all kinds of Needles for sale. Stamping done to order. Also,
Agents for the Celebrated
BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

FOR $10.00
WE WILL SEND YOU ONE OF
EDISON'S
Speaking Phonographs!
Parlor size, with latest improvements (size of cylinder 2¾ inches long by 4 inches in diameter). It is the scientific wonder of the age! It talks, laughs, coughs, cries, crows, whistles and gives any intonation of the human voice. It furnishes a continual source of amusement.
Send cash by money order, draft or registered letter. Make draft or money orders payable to T. CLELAND. Address,
EDISON'S SPEAKING PHONOGRAPH CO.,
38 Union Square, New York

Cacheville Hotel.
L. KNIGHT, Pro'p.
Having purchased this well known Hotel, I take pleasure in informing the traveling public that I am ready to receive their patronage, and will guarantee full satisfaction at all times.
Board and Lodging per week, $6.00; Single Meals, 50 Cents.
L. KNIGHT, Prop'r.

AITKEN & FISH.
PREMIUM
PIONEER MARBLE WORKS,
177 R St., Bet. 7th and 8th,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

The Yolo Democrat

Does the County Official Advertising.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Thursday, August 19th, 1880.

GARFIELD'S INFAMIES ENDORSED.

Out in Ohio—where all the facts and the man are known—the Credit Mobilier and other charges against Garfield only excite contempt. They are spent ammunition.

The above paragraph is clipped from the San Francisco *Spirit of the Times*, one of the leading and acknowledged organs of the Republican party. The manner in which wrong-doing in high places is treated is the only reason why we notice it. Mr. Garfield has been placed before the country as the candidate of a large and influential party—the second in point of strength in the country—and has been proven guilty of prostituting the power with which he had been invested by the people of his district as Congressman and by Congress as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, for personal gain; by which means, instead of carrying out the will of the people, he added thousands to his own wealth. Besides this, there are many other equally grave charges against him. And yet, in the face of all this, Republican papers tell us "they only excite contempt." True, they do excite contempt, but that contempt does not fall where the writer of the words quoted would have us believe. If the voters of this country are honest men, as we believe the great mass of them are, the contempt that is excited in them by the astounding revelations that have been made, is for Garfield, the author of the villainies the *Spirit* refers to. How a newspaper pretending to respectability can approve of, or at least treat lightly, so serious a matter as this, is beyond our comprehension. That they do endorse Garfield, with all his stealings from the treasury, together with his many other acts in opposition to the will of the people and to justice, his nomination to the highest office in the gift of the people, *after the most glaring of these charges had been brought and exposed by his own party and press*, is sufficient evidence. They cannot and do not attempt to disprove them, but by such bravado and buncombe as the above try to palm off the whole matter as amounting to nothing—as "spent ammunition." We believe they do amount to something, and that the "ammunition" spent by the honest Republican and Democratic press in ventillating them has done such effective work that Mr. Garfield will be overwhelmingly condemned by the people. And furthermore, we warn those journals which so flippantly deny the serious charges which have been proven against Garfield, and thereby attempt to sustain as right those known and positive wrongs, to beware how they presume upon the forbearance of the intelligent voters of this enlightened country. Possibly they may carry that thing too far for their own future good.

SIR CLAUS SPRECKELS.

The Republican State Convention at Sacramento nominated Claus Spreckels as one of the Presidential electors. There was a question raised as to his eligibility to serve if elected, in consequence of his having been knighted by the King of the Sandwich Islands, as the Federal Constitution forbids a citizen of the United States taking a title of nobility from foreign governments; but the objection was poohed as mere tomfoolery; for the prohibition, they decided, was ineffectual, as no penalty is annexed. This is a good send-off for the "New Nation" they are going to establish when they elect Garfield. Sir Claus Spreckels owns and works large sugar plantations on the Hawaiian Islands; the labor is performed by his thousands of Chinese coolies. Nearly all the sugar produced is raised by him and is imported to San Francisco to his enormous refineries free of duty, under the Hawaiian treaty, while a heavy tariff is imposed upon other foreign sugars by law, and hence it may be said he has the monopoly of the sugar market of all this Coast, to the great profit of the enterprising would-be Republican elector. The furious onslaught on Chinese immigration made by the State Convention must be looked upon as the worst quality of taffy, after putting Spreckels on their ticket. This pretty Hawaiian treaty arrangement should be looked into by Congress and the President. Why not admit the sugars of Central America free, as well as those of Hawaii, which are the product of coolie labor? If the Burlingame treaty should be abrogated, why not this feature of the Islands treaty, and Sir Claus also?

Space forbids us to enlarge upon the fruitful topic, but we beg leave to interject just here the following items of news, which are closely connected with it, taken from the *Record-Union* of the 13th instant:

The Chinese steamer Wa Chung, from Hongkong via Honolulu, is expected to arrive to-morrow. This vessel has been carrying coolies from China to the sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Islands.

The vote taken in the (Hawaiian) Legislative Assembly upon the question of a subsidy for a Chinese line of steamers was strongly affirmative; in fact, was almost without dissent.

As Garfield has doubts whether or not the Pacific Coast influx is an "invasion" or something profitable, it would be interesting to know what his opinion is as to the profit in the Islands case, a state of circumstances engineered and brought about by Claus Spreckles—together with the free sugar treaty—the largest land owner, the wealthiest, most influential and most knighted of all foreigners on the Islands, who, prevented by popular feeling from employing coolies in his refineries here, changes his base to Hawaiia to carry out his ideas of the benefits of cheap labor; and yet Republicans ask us to vote for such a man to choose the President of the United States.

WHAT'S the matter now? Chairman Morrow, of the Republican State Committee, has tendered his resignation, and thus far all efforts to mollify him have failed. It is but a few weeks since Marcus D. Boruck resigned the Secratarship of the Committee. There may after all be something in what Pixley had to say at Sacramento about the Committee and its management and managers. At anything there seems to be something rotten somewhere to kick up such a fuss about and cause the best men in the party to decline responsible positions.

THE Democracy of Placer county have honored themselves by nominating for the Assembly Hon. Jo Hamilton, the well known and popular late Attorney-General of California.

SELF CONDEMNED.

It is a favorite cry with the Republicans that the South is disloyal, but several of their leading and most prominent men give the lie to the assertion, notably in the list Gen. Grant and Rev. Talmage, who have within the last year made the tour of the Southern States. Here is what Grant said in his speech at Cairo, Illinois, upon his return trip. Republicans who have any faith in Gen. Grant's opinions are requested to read it:

Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow-Citizens: After an absence of seventeen years from Cairo, the point from which I might almost date my military career, it affords me great pleasure to come back and find, instead of addressing a camp, a prosperous city built up and developed to the interests of peace. It has been my good fortune to have just passed through a little bit of every one of the Southern States, lately in rebellion, and about which so much has been said; and it is gratifying to me, and I know it will be to you, that in every one of them the scenes of decoration and the speeches were the same as we see and hear here to-day. The Stars and Stripes were floating everywhere; the great portion of the speakers in every instance were men who, in the conflict, wore the gray, and the speeches they made showed their devotion to the flag for which we fought, which is all we ever asked of them—that they should respect and honor the flag and become good citizens; and hereafter, if it should be assailed by a foreign foe, that they should unite with us as one people. From the assurances they give, I believe they are sincere, and I hope they expressed the sentiments of a great majority. For, united as one people; united as generous rivals in building up our several States, for the whole Union, and feeling that loyalty for the flag, we are a great people—the greatest Union in the world. To stand divided we are too nearly equal, man to man, to be a great and prosperous people. Let us hope that there may be a general union of sentiment; a generous rivalry for the building up of our several States, and the national pride above the State pride.

HANCOCK'S OPINIONS.

A Republican journal having asked, "Will some Democratic editor please interview Gen. Hancock and publish his opinions if he has any?" the San Francisco *Examiner* selects the following from his Letter of Acceptance, and in return asks "What does the Republican organ think of them? What has it to say against them?"

"As one people we have common interests.

"Public office is a trust, not a bounty bestowed upon the holder.

"War for the Union was successfully closed more than fifteen years ago.

"The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen.

"Neither fraud nor force must be allowed to subvert the rights of the people.

"Powers not dalegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, belong to the States respectively or to the people.

"The General and State Governments, each acting in its own sphere without trenching upon the lawful jurisdiction of the other, constitute the Union.

"No form of government, however carefully devised, no principles, however sound, will protect the rights of the people, unless the Administration is faithful and efficient.

"If called to the Presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force of the Constitution, which, in every article, section and amendment, is the supreme law of the land.

"If elected, I shall, with the divine favor, labor with what ability I possess to discharge my duties with fidelity according to my convictions, and shall take care to protect and defend the Union, and to see that the laws be faithfully and equally respected in all parts of the country alike."

THE BRAVE AND THE TRUE.

Brave men are proverbially honest and honest men brave, hence we are justified in concluding that soldiers will generally vote for General Hancock as the embodiment of "the brave and the true." The following letter from Col. Bradley, an active, influential Republican in his section of the country, explains itself, and proves that very many of them certainly will do so, and a contemporary remarks that "Every day enriches American literature by the addition of one or two such epistles:"

HUDSON, N. Y., July 20.

DEAR SIR: Yours is at hand. I am glad that one of the great political parties of the country has nominated Major-General Hancock for the Presidency. The party has honored itself by its action, and I hope, by the grace of God, he will be elected. I believe that the many soldiers who served with me under him have no doubt that he will be elected, and will labor for that result. He will honor the country by a bold, able and righteous rule. I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant.

LEMAN W. BRADLEY,
Late sixty-fourth N. Y. V.

CLEARLY STATED.

Those Republicans who like Hancock's record as a Union General but are afraid he will be partial to the South if elected, are reminded by the Chicago *Times* that "Hancock's letter of acceptance is sufficiently plain and distinct on every important point to satisfy the most captious of his political opponents. Immediately after acknowledging the receipt of the official notice of his nomination, he makes the following repudiation of any sympathy with those Bourbon politicians who desire to turn back the pages of history: 'The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war, are inviolable.' This he follows with the statement that if he should be elected he would resist with all his power 'any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution.'"

THE cloven foot appears very plainly in the *Republican's* ponderous long primer editorial in Friday's issue on "Hancock, or the Party," wherein, referring to the South, it says: "They have their millions to get by being in power," etc. Oh, it is *so* hard for the Pubs to give up the patronage that comes to them by having control of the Government, that the hand writing on the wall which stares them in the face makes them exceedingly fear and quake, as they know thereby that they will surely have to step down and out and give place to more competent and more honest men. But it is just, and that is what stern justice demands.

DENNIS KEARNEY has at last dropped into the lap of the Republican party, whose banting he has really been since he has been known at all in politics. On Sunday last he endorsed Davis, the Republican nominee for Congress, but still pretends to support Weaver for President.

AT the Sand Lot on Sunday P. S. Dorney challenged Kearney to a public "discussion of the situation," by which Dorney lowered himself to Kearney's degraded level.

THE Republican State Convention at Sacramento was anything but harmonious. Frank Pixley openly charged a sell-out on the part of the Chairman, C. N. Fox.

JUDGE JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

The following is a synopsis of Judge Johnson's able and convincing speech delivered before the Democratic Club at Central Hall on Saturday night, on the subject before announced—"That the Democratic Party is a better Union Party than the Republican Party." We wish every voter in the county could have heard it delivered entire:

The thirteen colonies were united under the articles of Confederation. The Constitution of the United States was adopted "in order to form a *more perfect Union*." It was intended by its framers that the Union thus formed should be perpetual. To secure that end it was deemed necessary to do all that could be done by way of removing sources of difficulty between State and State, Section and Section. Hence one State was authorized to sue another in the Supreme Court of the United States, and suits between citizens of different States or between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants from different States, might be brought in the United States Courts. It was also provided that "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." The framers of the Constitution intended not to organize a church, or pass upon theological or humanitarian questions, but to establish a government. Good will between States and Sections was the cement by which it was intended to bind the Union together. Those who are truest to the Constitution are truest to the Union. The anti-slavery movement in the North was a unit. It began among men who were opposed to the Constitution and the Union formed under it. Garrison was consistent with his own principles, though not with ours, when he called the Constitution "a compact with death and a league with hell," and publicly burnt that instrument on a fourth day of July. The anti-slavery movement of 1831 ultimately became part and parcel of the Republican organization of 1856. Its tendency from first to last was toward disunion by creating and augmenting ill-will between the North and the South. Northern agitators when told that in consequence of their agitation the South would secede and attempt to dissolve the Union, generally replied that the South could not be kicked out of the Union. It has been falsely charged that the Democratic party is and has been a mere Southern party. In the seven Presidential elections from 1828 to 1852 both years inclusive, 1165 electoral votes were cast for Democratic candidates for the Presidency, 656 of them in the North to 509 in the South. That party stood like a wall of adamant between the Union and the influence by which it was menaced until unfortunately it was divided into the Douglas and Breckenridge parties of 1860. On the popular vote Mr. Lincoln was a minority candidate to the extent of 940,950 votes. On the breaking out of the war the Republicans appealed to the Democrats for aid, and nobly did the Democracy respond to the call. From the beginning to the conclusion of the war Republican politicians held out the idea that the secession ordinances were nullities; that the so-called seceding States were not out of the Union, and that the rebellion was one not of *States* but of *individuals*. Representation was apportioned among all the Confederate States in 1863. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was nominated and elected as the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1864. On the 18th of December, 1865, William H. Seward, as Secretary of State of the United States, issued a proclamation mentioning by name 27 States, ten of which had been members of the Southern Confederacy, which had ratified the 13th Amendment to the Constitution and declared that amendment to be adopted by virtue of such ratification. It was not the Democratic party but the Southern portion of it only that attempted to divide the Union. The Constitution of the United States declares that "No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed." Consequently, no person who took up arms against the Government of the United States could be punished except in accordance with some law in force at the time the offense laid to his charge was committed. Southern Democrats kept the Confederate States practically separated from the Union during the war. Under the reconstruction acts the Republican Party denied representation to all the Confederate States, Tennessee excepted, until 1868, and to Virginia, Mississippi and Texas till 1870. We are told that every elector ought to have the right to vote as he pleases. That is all right enough; but let the Republicans begin at home; let Leland Stanford tell the employees of the Central Pacific Railroad, and Hayes tell all Government employees and office-holders to vote as they please. But if each individual voter should have the right to vote according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience, each member of the Legislature should have the same right when voting for or against an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. A Republican Congress through its Reconstruction Acts said: Give all colored men the right to vote. Disfranchise all of the intelligent white men among you, and ratify the Fourteenth Amendment, or we will forever keep you under bayonet rule and deprive you of representation in Congress. Republicans argue that they should be kept in power until there are no more complaints. If there is any orce in the argument, it will politically be to their interest that there shall never be an end to such reports. They insist on being kept in power for what they have thus far *failed* to do. Grant was President eight years, and Hayes has been President nearly four years, and we still hear complaints of Southern outrages. It is now high time to try somebody who can derive no political advantage from such reports. General Hancock says that if elected he will impartially enforce the law everywhere, and as Grant and Hayes have hitherto failed, it will surely be wise to try him.

SPEAKING of General Hancock's letter to Gen. Sherman, the New York *Herald* says: "Written in respone to an inquiry from his superior officer, touching the attitude of the army in the then impending crisis, General Hancock's letter was of a character consistent with his position as a soldier of the Republic. The publication of the document sets at rest many absurd statements—a result to be welcomed by all good citizens, whatever their political faith may be."

THERE are Republicans who profess to feel, and some, no doubt, who really do feel, that the solidity of the South for Hancock is a bad omen. But the Detroit *Free Press* (Dem.), says that if they will reflect a moment they will see that it is one of the best possible omens. The union of those who fought on the side of the South in the war of the rebellion, in support of one who won his laurels in opposing them, is the best indication possible of the restoration of the country to lasting peace.

IT has been suggested that General Garfield defy precedents and take the stump. As the General is the finest orator in the country he ought to take the field and "fire the heart"—create as solid a North as there may be a solid South.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

Mechanics' Fair Opening.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—The fifteenth annual industrial exhibition, under the auspices of the Mechanic's Institute, was inaugurated this afternoon by appropriate exercises at the Grand Opera House, which was crowded with an interested audience. P. B. Cornwall, President of the Mechanics' Institute, after prayer, delivered the opening address, which was followed by music, and then ex-Senator Sargent delivered an oration.

Buried Under a Fallen Roof.

CHICAGO, August 10.—A Montreal special to the *Tribune* says: The roof and upper floor of a building in the west end of the city used by Napolean Brusseau as a grain store collapsed to-day, burying the proprietor and thirteen young lads, between 11 and 16 years old, engaged in packing bran, under it. One lad was killed and two fatally wounded, the others having a miraculous escape.

The Afghan War.

LONDON, August 10.—A dispatch from Cabul says: General Roberts' exact force for the relief of Candahar is 2,536 Europeans, 7,150 natives and 8,000 camp followers. General Roberts is confident of the successful accomplishment of his plans.

LONDON, August 10.—A dispatch from Candahar, dated the 6th, says: The defensive works are completed, and there are provisions in store for thirty-five days, except forage. General Burrows' loss does not exceed 1,000, including 400 Europeans and twenty-one officers. Wah Shere Ali is in the city with his relations. Ayoob Khan's force is very large, but undisciplined.

Saved by a Coat of Mail.

CLAR MORRIS (Galway), August 10.—It is reported that Mr. Lewin, Justice of the Peace, has been fired at while riding home from Tuam. Three bullets struck him in the breast, but without effect, as he wore a coat of mail.

Inter-Oceanic Ship Railway.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.—Captain Jas. B. Eads addressed the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon upon the subject of a ship railroad across the Isthmus of Panama. President Babcock presided. Captain Eads said that any project promising quick transit from one ocean to the other was of great importance to the Coast. Instead of prosperity that ought to be observed here in California, nothing was seen but depression. Was there a cheap means of transporting cereals and other products across the Isthmus, this depression would give place to prosperity. The surplus cereals are estimated to be 800,000 tons during the coming year. Freight around the Horn is $15 per ton. By transportation across the Isthmus of Nicaragua by canal, freight would cost only $10 per ton, saving $4,000,000 to the farmers of this State, or 15 cents per bushel. This means, too, 15 cents more added to the price of products consumed here. Capt. Eads said that his proposed railroad across the Isthmus of Panama would save $800,000 more to the people of this Coast, the railroad costing less and consuming less time in construction than the canal.

More Wife-Shooting.

CLEVELAND, August 11.—John Mistler of Mills' Grove, whose wife had sought the protection of her relatives in this city, sought her out to-day, and on her refusing to return to him drew a revolver and shot her in the left side.

Silver Dollars—Important Order.

NEW YORK, August 13.—By an order recently issued, standard dollars will be sent as registered matter in sums of $65 and fractional currency in sums of $70, for regular registration of ten cents, at the risk of the party to whom sent. Every day the demand for silver dollars has increased. Treasury officials are very hopeful of the boom continuing.

Fatal Land Slide.

PARIS, August 12.—A mass of earth fell yesterday, and crushed two houses at Vieuxport, near Poitiers. Ten bodies have been recovered, and ten more are said to be under the ruins. The fall of earth was occasioned by an immense land slide, which destroyed some large limekilns.

"Yellow Jack" in the South.

CHICAGO, August 13th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: The mortuary statistics received at the National Board of Health show less sickness in proportion to population in New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga than in New York and Philadelphia. So far from any signs of yellow fever in the Southern cities, the public health was never better. The belief among medical authorities is that the germs of Yellow Jack in America are pretty well stamped out.

Improvement of Oakland Harbor.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The report of Col. Mendall, engineer in charge of the river and harbor improvements in California, of the work completed during the year ending June 30th, 1880, together with an outline of the work in contemplation for the ensuing year, has been received at the War Department. In regard to the Oakland harbor improvements for the ensuing year, Col. Mendall estimates that $150,000 can be profitably expended on the work during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1882.

China Opening Her Ports.

NEW YORK, August 14th.—The *Herald* comments as follows: The most conservative nation in the world finds itself tempted by the seductions of modern trade. It is not so long since pious but industrious England was forcing opium at the cannon's mouth into the Flowery Land, and it seems but yesterday that China was at all contented with permitting anything like reciprocity in commerce, yet to-day she makes her first entry in the lists for the carrying trades of the sea. The Chinese steamer Ho Chung, which in a few days is to pass through the Golden Gate, will doubtless be the precursor of a merchant fleet flying the dragon flag that will ultimately penetrate every port that a pound of tea can be sold in. The Chinese ship-owners will not desire to labor under disabilities in foreign ports, and to avoid them China must swing her own gates wider and wider ajar. They will not reach success in this "new departure" without encountering heavy opposition in which, since the United States is without a mercantile marine of any account, we shall have little part, but in England, France and Holland the news will create a stir of keen interest.

A Fierce Storm.

CASTROVILLE (TEX.), August 14.—Hando Mills was washed away last night. The Medina river is exceedingly high and still rising. The water has reached the second story of Cannon's Mills. At Indianola, on Thursday evening, the water of the gulf rose to a depth of three feet throughout the town. The wind reached the rate of seventy-five miles an hour. The track and ties of the Morgan Railroad were literally lifted from the bed and carried half a mile by the wind. No lives were lost. The water and wind have entirely subsided.

A Railroad Station Destroyed.

DENVER (Col.) August 14.—Red Hill, a small station on the South Park road, last night. About twelve o'clock a fire broke out in the depot, which caused the explosion of about 1,000 pounds of powder, which blew the depot and everything in it to atoms. The agent, F. E. Collyer, was badly injured by burns and cuts, and is not expected to live. His assistant, Charley Hilton, was killed, and two other men badly injured. The ground on which the depot, freight-house, eating house, saloon and forwarding house stood, is now bare. The buildings were blown into splinters from the size of a toothpick to that of fine kindling wood. Not one stick on another remains of the five buildings.

Our Surplus Wheat.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The *Commercial Bulletin*, accepting the most liberal estimates advanced as to the import requirements of Europe, and reducing Russia's probable export to an extreme minimum, the quantity of wheat required for our use will be under 100,000,000 bushels. Yet we are likely to have some 235,000,000 available for other purposes than our ordinary domestic consumption. Nothing but exceedingly low prices will enable this enormous surplus to be disposed of.

Foreign Grain Market.

LONDON, August 14.—A weekly grain circular says: Wheat cutting is now general in the early district. The crop in South Essex appears to be a fair average as to quantity, and of a very fine quality. The wheat crop in Devonshire is the best since 1868, but in the midland counties, and in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire the prospects are very unfavorable, the injury done not being wholly reparable even by the weather. The estimates of the French crop, made a short time ago, range from 85 to 95,000,000 hectolitres. The Germam harvest is delayed and injured by the wet weather. Prices at Berlin are higher than a week or fortnight ago. Fresh shipments to the United Kingdom from sources other than American remain very limited.

Five Persons Lose their Lives—Drinking the Cause.

OAKLAND, Aug. 16.—Three bodies, charred and burned so that resemblance to human form is almost lost—bodies of young and innocent children—lie at the morgue and tell with more force than could words the story of an awful holocaust. The father, James Kalaher, is an itinerant vegetable peddler. His wife, on free market day, sold potatoes from a wagon. The neighbors say that they were accustomed to celebrate the Sabbath by drinking quantities of beer, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. They were known in the neighborhood as a turbulent and noisy family. Lizzie, 8 years old, the only survivor of the four children, a bright-faced little girl, tells the only story that is known of the origin and circumstances of the fire. She says that she was lying awake on her bed in the sleeping apartment in which all were lying at the time. She was the only one awake. They had all been drinking, and she was afraid and anxious. The first thing she saw was, using her own expression, a lamp jump up to the ceiling and everything catch fire. She jumped up and threw a pail of water on the blaze, but it only burned worse. She then ran out and screamed.

OAKLAND, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Fenton is dying The physician have given her up. Mrs. Kalaher was removed to the City Hall this afternoon. Mrs. Kalaher, mother of the three children burned to death last night, died from her injuries at 2.10 this afternoon.

Death from Rattlesnake Bite.

SANTA PAULA (Ventura county), August 16th.—Rev. J. W. Guilberson, who has held many offices of trust in this State, and was a pioneer of this county, was bitten by a rattlesnake yesterday at 9:30 A. M., from the effects of which he died at 6 o'clock last night.

International Food Exhibition.

WASHINGTON, August 16th—The international Food Exhibition will open at London from October 13th to the 20th. The objects are to bring prominently before all classes, and in a very comprehensive manner, the multitudinous articles applicable for food in both the animal and vegetable kindoms, together with the various modes of producing and preparing the same for consumption, embracing all the different processes for manufacture, preservation and cooking.

Husband and Wife Drowned.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.), Aug. 16.—John C. Taylor, Secretary of the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of Western Massachusetts, and wife were drowned in the Connecticut river to-day. Mrs. Taylor leaped from the boat in which were her husband and two other women. He sprang after her, and being unable to swim, both were lost.

Disgusted Immigrants.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Sixty-seven Russian immigrants, some survivors of a party of 330 which left Russia in 1877 for Brazil, have arrived at New York sick and destitute. They found the South American climate unsuited to them, and after losing nearly all their funds, decided to leave the country where they had experienced so many hardships.

Father, Son and Daughter Drowned.

TORONTO, August 16.—Robert Wilkes, a wholesale jeweller of this city, his daughter Florence aged 15, and son Bertie aged 11, were drowned at Sturgeon's Point to-day. Florence and Bertie were bathing, and the boy getting out beyond his depth, the father, who was in a boat, jumped out to save him. The daughter also went to the rescue, and all were drowned.

Adelaide Neilson's Death.

PARIS, August 16.—The circumstances surrounding Adelaide Neilson's death are so suspicious that police inquiry may become necessary. The rooms which Miss Neilson occupied at the Continental Hotel have been sealed up, and telegrams have been dispatched to her relatives. Miss Neilson had left her home with a party of friends, in the best of spirits, and apparently in good health, to take breakfast at the famous Duchalet Restaurant, Bois de Boulogne. At the table she frequently alluded to her success in her profession, and spoke hopefully of what she expected to accomplish during the coming season and in her more distant future. Suddenly Miss Neilson turned pale, gave a low cry, pressed her hand upon her heart, and fell back in her chair. Her friends sprang to her assistance, and attempted to bring her to consciousness, dispatching a messenger for medical aid; but all efforts were of no avail. Miss Neilson was dead.

The post mortem reveals the cause of Miss Neilson's death to have been dropsy of the heart, accelerated by extreme indigestion.

THE importance which the Pacific coast is assuming in commercial matters and the acknowledgment which the East is making of it are becoming more apparent each day. One of the most striking instances of this fact is the arrival in California of Mr. R. De Haven, the agent of Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Remedies, of Rochester, N. Y. The immense medicine business which Mr. Warner is conducting has met with such success in the West that this step has been necessitated, and it speaks as well for the enterprise of Messrs. Warner & Co. as for the growing importance of the coast.

BORN.

In San Francisco, August 10th, to the wife of Len. H. Pockman, a Son.

In Dunnigan, August 16th, to the wife of Thomas Nugent, a Daughter.

DIED.

In Woodland, August 13th, at 12 20 A.M., John Quilty, aged 33 years, a native of Ireland.

Norwich, Connecticut papers please copy.

In Woodland, Aug. 15th, 1880, R. D. Williams, son of John and Catharine Williams, aged 19 years 9 months and 21 days.

Look Out, There!

CAPAY, August 11, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The Baird Bros. are reported as having done the largest day's work with their machine in the county. Yesterday Ira Dopkins threshed 1,719 sacks of wheat, on the ranch of Ben. Ely, in Hungry Hollow, between sun and sun, and moved eight times. Average weight of sacks, 140 pounds. Tell the Woodland boys, and Sam Montgomery in particular, to blow off again, and we will try and beat them. Yours truly, CANYON.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., Aug. 14, 1880:

Byers, Sam	Pawnea, S P
Bond, Viola	Podget, E
Chamberlain, A F	Prather, Willie (2)
Cradwick, John	Richardson, Alfred
D—A—O	Richardson, Selden
Fralls, Frank	Stine, A D (2)
Evens, John M	Smith, Sarah J
Griffin, Dwight	Smith, E T
Gaile, Wm	Smith, Charley
Lathrop, Anna E	West, Samuel
McKenney, L M	Wilcox, Chancy
Mulligan, Thos	Zergle, Ed
Myers, John A (D)	

Persons calling for the above letters will Please say "advertised." L. WALKER, P. M.

A CARD.

I wish to announce to my friends and patrons that as I am going East I gladly introduce as my successor, Dr. E. D. CURTIS, a gentleman and first-class physician, and who with his estimable wife will prove an acquisition to this city and Yolo county. He comes well recommended and is in all respects worthy of patronage, and to any who may desire will furnish the best of references.

C. E. PINKHAM, M. D.

To Introduce a New Discovery to remove permanently superfluous hair, black worms, moles, liver spots, freckles, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by Prof. E. Hinna, the great chemist and East India plant discoverer. Send a self addressed envelope to V. POPPER, 127 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal., General Agent for the United States and Canada. N.B.—As advertising is very expensive, this advertisement will appear only a short time in this paper; therefore, all who are afflicted are requested to cut this out for reference when they want it. au5d1m

Impure Breath.

Among all the disagreeable consequences that follow the decay of the teeth, an impure breath must be the most mortifying and unpleasant to its possessor, and it is the most inexcusable and offensive in society; and yet the cause of it may be easily removed by cleansing your teeth daily with that justly popular dentifrice, Fragrant SOZODONT. It purifies and sweetens the breath, cools and refreshes the mouth, and gives a pearl like appearance to the teeth. Gentlemen who indulge in smoking should cleanse their teeth with SOZODONT, as it removes all unpleasant odors of the weed. Ask your druggist for it.

I Wish Every body to Know.

Rev. George H. Thayer, an old citizen of this vicinity known to every one as a most influential citizen, and Christian Minister of the M. E. Church, just this moment in our store to say: "I wish everybody to know that I consider that both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." It is having a tremendous sale over our counters and is giving perfect satisfaction in all cases of Lung Diseases, such as nothing else has done. Bourbon, Ind., May 15, '78. Drs. Matchett & France. Sold by J. B. ELSTON, Druggist. jy22

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, N. Y. City.* de22dwmwf

BAKER & HAMILTON,

General Dealers in and Importers of all kinds

—OF—

Agricultural Machines

AND IMPLEMENTS,

WAGONS, HARDWARE,

ETC., ETC.

SACRAMENTO AND SAN FRANCISCO.

au19w

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

W. C. HARRIS, Plaintiff, vs. J. D. MARTIN and Z. H. MARTIN, Defendants.

The People of the State of California send greeting to J. D. MARTIN and Z. H. MARTIN, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; within thirty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of Six hundred and fifty dollars in gold coin, with interest thereon from the 18th of September, 1874, at the rate of One per cent. per month, alleged to be due from Defendants to Plaintiff on a certain Promissory Note, dated Woodland, September 18th, 1874, and executed by said Defendants to Plaintiff. All of which is more fully set forth in Complaint now on file.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of $650 with interest thereon from the 18th day of September, 1874, and for costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, this 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

[SEAL.] J. K. SMITH, Clerk. au19w2m

Reclamation District No. 108. Notice to Landowners.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Landowners of RECLAMATION DISTRICT No. 108, and others interested in the maintenance and improvement of the Levee on the west bank of the Sacramento River from the Upper Sycamore Slough to Knights Landing, held at Grimes' Landing on TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1880, at One o'clock P.M., for the purpose of devising plans and providing ways and means for the improvement and maintenance of the Levee referred to. All persons interested are *earnestly* solicited to attend.

JAMES BULSDON,
A. H. ROSE,
Trustees Reclamation District No. 108.

Knights Landing, August 12th, 1880. au19dw

Sealed Proposals.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the board of Supervisors of Yolo county, until MONDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1880, at 2 o'clock P.M., for furnishing sixty cords of four-foot oak wood—forty cords of which is to be delivered at the Court House, and twenty cords at the County Hospital. Said wood to be corded under the direction of the Sheriff. Special rate to be awarded for second-growth oak wood. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. J. K. SMITH, Clerk.

WOODLAND, Aug. 11th, 1880. au19w

The "Democrat" for the Campaign.

The present Presidential campaign will no doubt be one of unusual interest, and we expect to keep this journal in the fore front in all matters of interest to the public, advocating, of course, the election of those pure and patriotic nominees, Hancock and English, for President and Vice-President of the United States, and C. P. Berry for Congress. Judging that Democrats who are not already subscribers will want the paper because it advocates their side, and that Republicans will want it so as to know what the Democrats are doing, we have made up a list of Club rates for this campaign, or four months from the time of commencement, for both Daily and Weekly editions. For all Clubs payment will be required in advance. Below are our Club rates.

DAILY DEMOCRAT.

(For three months, postage prepaid.)

One copy	$1 50
Five copies, and one to person sending Club	7 50
Ten copies, and one to person sending Club	13 50
Twenty copies, and one to person sending Club	22 50

For larger numbers reduction in proportion.

WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

(For three months, postage prepaid.)

One copy (fifty-six columns)	$ 75
Five copies, and one to person sending Club	3 75
Ten copies, and one to person sending Club	6 75
Twenty copies, and one to person sending Club	12 00

We promise on our part that it shall be an important factor in the campaign, and shall do our best to make it acceptable to all classes as a lively and interesting Democratic family newspaper. au15dw

MR. CHARLES LUNN,

The well known **Piano and Organ Tuner and Repairer**, is now in Woodland, and will attend as promptly as possible to all orders in his line.

Orders may be left at Exchange Hotel or at this office. au15dw

GEO. D. FISKE,

Real Estate and Insurance.

......ALSO......

AGENCY OF

ANGLO-CALIFORNIA BANK,

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.

Money to Loan at Low Rates of Interest.

P. O. Block,

au11dw WOODLAND, CAL.

Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE qualified electors of CHAMPION SCHOOL DISTRICT, County of Yolo, State of California, that an election will be held on the EIGHTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, A.D. 1880, at which will be submitted the question of voting a Tax to build a School House.

It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of Seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750).

The polls will be open at B. W. Stephens' from one hour after sunrise until sunset.

Judges of Election: Eb. Cox, H. O. Marshall, J. B. Ruggles.

T. B. HARRIMAN,
W. J. PRICE,
J. O. MAXWELL,
Dist. School Trustees.

jy30dw3w

NEW STYLES!

THIS SEASON'S CHOICEST GOODS

Suits, from	$20 00
Pants, from	5 00
Dress Suits, from	30 00
Beaver Suits, from	30 00
Spring Overcoats, from	15 00

The Public is Invited to Inspect Our New Styles.

Civility to All!

ELECTRIC LIGHT USED.

Samples, with Instructions

—FOR—

Self-Measurement

SENT FREE!

ALL GOODS SHRUNK.

VISIT OUR STORE BEFORE PURCHASING



NICOLL,

THE TAILOR,

NO. 727 MARKET STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO. jy2dw3m

SPECIAL NOTICE

—TO—

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS!

THE PUGET SOUND LUMBER CO.

Takes pleasure in announcing that the

DEPOT LUMBER YARD

AT WOODLAND,

......HAVE A......

LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT

......OF......

Oregon Pine, Sugar Pine

......AND......

REDWOOD LUMBER,

DOORS,
WINDOWS,
BLINDS,
FINE HAIR,
PLASTER,
CEMENT, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER

......AND......

FURNISHED PER CARGO.

☞ **This Company owning its Mills and Vessels, brings its Lumber direct to the Railroad at Vallejo, and is therefore enabled to sell at Cheaper Rates than heretofore offered to the people of this vicinity, and persons wanting a bill of Lumber will certainly make a great mistake if they do not call on this firm before making their purchases.**

A. POWELL,

Manager Puget Sound Lumber Co.

G. W. LYFORD,

Agent at Woodland.

Yards at Woodland, Colusa, Willows, St. Helena, Napa, South Vallejo, and Agencies at all other important towns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, SOUTH VALLEJO

jyldw

DR. E. D. CURTIS,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

OFFICE—Over the Bank of Woodland, Woodland, Cal. au15dw

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, August 19th, 1880.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Speaking at Winters.

In company with several gentlemen from Woodland we took a spin over to Winters Saturday afternoon for the purpose of being present at the first meeting of the campaign in Yolo county, previously announced to come off at that time and place. Arriving in the beautiful little town about 7 o'clock P.M., we found the sidewalks and business places already crowded with people who had come in from adjacent localities to hear the distinguished gentlemen who had been announced as the speakers of the occasion. After disposing of our team we were invited to the Parker House, where a sumptuous collation had been prepared for outside visitors, to which ample justice was done by the Woodland delegation. After supper an hour was spent in friendly greetings and comparing of notes with our Winters brethren, when all adjourned to the place for holding the meeting. Ample preparations had been made for seating a large audience, and the stand was tastefully decorated and supplied with everything necessary for the convenience of the speakers.

A large American flag, the property of the Hancock and English Club there, was suspended near the stand and waved gracefully in the evening breeze. A large number of ladies graced the meeting with their presence, and when a special plea was made to them by one of the speakers to don the Democratic armor and do valiant battle for the Handsome General there was a general clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs in response.

The meeting was called to order by Colonel F. G. Russell, who acted as Chairman, and Joseph Griffin, Dr. Gregory, Judge Hulse, Hon. T. Hart Hyatt and J. O. Maxwell, of Winters; Judge James Oneal of Davisville; and Hon. Jason Watkins, of Woodland, occupied the stand as Vice-Presidents. The first speaker introduced was Hon. C. P. Berry, Member of Congress from this district and candidate for re-election, who spoke in his plain, earnest and honest manner for nearly an hour, being frequently interrupted by applause. He made a very favorable impression by his words and manner, and several Republicans did not hesitate to declare their determination to support him in this Congressional race. After Mr. Berry had concluded, Hon. W. B. C. Brown was loudly called for, and upon being introduced by the Chairman was received with cheers and other enthusiastic demonstrations. Mr. Brown held his audience for an hour and a half in one of the best efforts of his life. The arguments he presented are incontrovertible, and his denunciation of the Republican leaders in their shameful mismanagement of Governmental affairs for the last 16 years was scathing to an extreme degree and elicited frequent and prolonged applause. At the conclusion of Mr. Brown's address the audience rose, and, following the lead of the Chairman, gave three rousing cheers for Hancock and English, and as the echo of those cheers resounded from the adjacent hills it found a second response in the hearts of the hundreds gathered around the stand, and the cheering was renewed again and again, the ladies joining in the general enthusiasm by the waving of scarfs, fans and handkerchiefs. A resolution of thanks to the speakers were then read by T. Hart Hyatt, when the crowd dispersed. It was a glorious meeting, and Winters may well be proud of its complete success.

Big Tax Payers.

The following list contains the names of all tax payers in Yolo county whose assessments aggregate $20,000 and over, and the amount upon which each will pay taxes for the present fiscal year, after all deductions have been made: R. B. Armstrong and J. B. Hyatt, $25,140; D. Q. Adams, $67,171; John Byrnes, $45,400; S. P. Barnes, $23,907; Mrs. A. Bemmerly, $86,551; Frank Buckner, $23,505; Heirs of R. L. Beamer, $34,408; Baird Bros., $28,902; R. B. Blowers, $25,251; Robert Balfour & Co., $24,000; Bank of Woodland, $480,456; R. W. Browning, $24,885; Francis Bullard, $36,008; Mrs. Rhoda S. Bonynge, $51,090; E. L. Billings, $24,326; Mike Bryte, $20,301; J. W. Brown, $37,069; Heirs of M. Bemmerly, $114,717; James Bandy, $41,221; Jesse Clark, $24,771; D. R. Clanton, $36,605; Charles Coil, $64,441; G. W. Chapman, $49,826; J. W. Chiles, $22,000; Bridget Chiles and heirs, $40,539; R. S. Carey, $51,227; John T. and G. W. Carey, $25,135; Bazil Campbell, $39,115; W. J. Clark, $30,789; Capital Savings Bank, $82,561; Cal. Quicksilver Mining Co., $42,455; Heirs of G. W. Davis, $20,046; L. C. Drummond, $32,745; Chas. G. Day, $65,285; W. G. Duncan, $97,151; Ben Ely, $23,844; I. J. Ely, $28,512; Reuben Fitz, $26,316; P. C. Fenner, $22,632; F. S. Freeman & Co., $36,666; H. Fredericks, 34,030; Faris & Wilcoxson, $78,500; W. B. Gibson, $51,314; W. R. Gallup, 31,883; C. E. Greene, $48,638; Jas. Gilmour, $41,598; Gable Bros., $87,468; E. E. Gordon, $41,237; Geo. Glascock, $29,125; Rhoda S. Hebron, $38,300; W. G. Hunt, $48,610; Hesperian College, $24,000; John Hollingsworth, $81,923; A. J. Hall, $30,640; J. H. Harlan, $90,443; Hext Bros., $29,495; George Hager, $64,840; Elias Herley, $23,013; D. N. Hershey, $120,765; T. C. Hoppin, $75,442; Heirs of W. M. Jackson, $40,340; I. W. Jacobs, $26,857; Rudolph Kach, $35,475; Laugenour and Brownell, $71,194; E. R. Lowe, $124,688; J. D. Laugenour, $162,046; H. M. La Rue, $52,089; Simon Lettner, $38,943; T. F. Laugenour, $65,289; A. A. Merritt, $35,302; James Moore, $69,419; Heirs of D. W. C. Rice, $23,370; Judah McClurg, $24,913; H. P. Merritt, $76,488; James McHenry, $27,001; W. W. Montgomery, $36,314; E. H. Miller, Jr., $38,042; S. N. Mering, $28,089; Fred Miller, $24,960; A. W. Morris, $33,939; C. Nelson, $46,387; Oak Shade Fruit Co., $29,000; A. D. Porter, $43,706; Alex. Porter, $22,690; Ben. Peart, $31,780; John M. Rhodes, $32,943; C. F. Reed, $28,683; A. F. Robinson, $31,900; J. D. and G. D. Stephens, $205,148; Sac. Savings Bank, $31,622; Sacramento Bank, $153,706; L. D. and J. J. Stephens, $21,950; heirs of S. W. Shepard, $31,022; Geo. W. Scott, $48,438; Sacramento Savings Union, $41,558; Thomas & Hunt, $34,295; Vaca Valley and Clear Lake Railroad, $107,025; Cal. Pacific Railroad, $506,358.22; Northern Railway, $270,995; W. C. Wilson, $22,665; Williams and Bixler, $34,898; Walker and Menzies, $44,000; Jefferson Wilcoxson, $218,010; Geo. W. Woodard, $56,937; John Wohlfrom, $39,443; Theodore Winters, $47,331; Jackson Wilcoxson, $39,667.

H. S. Brown informs us that he has sold his wheat, getting $1.40 per cental, which he considers a very good price, taking into account the vast surplus of the staple raised this year. We think it is better to sell at that price than hold on and take the chances of a rise.

Capay and Fairview Hancock and English Club.

CAPAY, August 14th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The above named Club was organized at Capay on Saturday, August 14th, S. L. Monday acting as Chairman and M. A. Nurse as Secretary. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested, and, instead of boasting of acquisitions, we append the names of those who endorsed the following pledge:

The undersigned, voters of Capay and Fairview, Yolo county, fearful of the tendencies of the Republican leaders to a strong or centralized government as manifested by the struggle, four years ago, to perpetuate power by the political crime of purchased villainies and perjury, whereby the people were deprived of a President and Vice-President whom the Congress of the United States, by resolutions, declared duly elected, believe it the duty of every citizen to faithfully support all honest measures for a prevention of the repetition of the political crime, by the election now of men possessed of the Jeffersonian measure of qualification, patriotism, integrity and capability, hereby form ourselves into an association to be known as "The Capay and Fairview Hancock and English Club." Our aim shall be to assist in the election and inauguration of that gallant and heroic chief, that able leader of the soldiery and patriotic statesman, Major-General W. S. Hancock, for President, and that eminent and gifted statesman, Hon. W. H. English, as Vice-President of the United States; and all persons who are willing to subscribe to the sentiments herein expressed are earnestly entreated to join our ranks and strive with us for the redemption of our country from the hands of the vandals and satraps whose greed of power and influence would again stain the page of our political history to further ambitious designs.

Wm. Duncan,	John Steinbacher,
Jas. McHenry,	James Kelley,
H. C. Duncan,	James Cranston,
M. A. Nurse,	S. H. Bowles,
M. C. Nurse,	A. Summ,
A. J. Armstrong,	P. H. White,
John D. Woods,	C. C. Clark,
H. W. Evans,	E. L. Clark, Jr.,
T. J. Hutchinson,	J. A. Clark,
W. Lawhead,	John Gragg,
W. D. Barnes,	Joel Wood,
J. M. Nagley,	W. D. Dennis,
A. C. Vandiveer,	N. J. Kinsmill,
F. A. Freund,	Albert Wood,
S. L. Monday,	John C. Kindall,
J. F. Sargent,	John T. Walker,
J. H. Coupe,	E. B. Shields,
E. B. Walters,	T. B. Crabtree.

A Committee on permanent organization and resolutions was appointed, composed of James McHenry, H. C. Duncan and Jo. Sargent, after which the meeting adjourned till Saturday, August 21st, at 4 P.M., to meet at Langtown Hall, in Capay; after which, Mr. Editor, we will give you a boom.

S. L. MONDAY, Chairman.

M. A. NURSE, Sec'y.

Board of Supervisors.

AUGUST 11th, 1880.

Board met—all present.

On motion ordered that a warrant for $3.10 be drawn in favor of H. L. Patterson for poll-tax erroneously collected for 1879.

On motion of S. N. Mering, ordered that Cache Creek Township be allowed two Justices and two Constables.

On motion ordered that Cottonwood Township be allowed two Justices and two Constables.

Same order in regard to Grafton Township.

On motion of S. N. Mering ordered that the offices of County Clerk and Auditor be consolidated, and the salary fixed at $5,000 per annum.

On motion ordered that the salary of County Treasurer shall be $2,000 per annum same as now.

On motion ordered that the offices of Sheriff and Tax Collector be consolidated, the salary to remain as now.

On motion ordered that the District Attorney be allowed the same compensation as is now allowed.

On motion ordered that the contract for revising the County maps, and checking the same for the County Board of Equalization be awarded to M. M. Garoutte, for the sum of $300, to be paid in warrants drawn on the general fund.

Ordered that sealed proposals be received by the Board until Monday, Sept. 13th, 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing 60 cords oak wood, 20 cords of which is to be delivered at the County Hospital, and 40 cords at the Court House, said wood to be 4 ft long, and corded under the direction of the Sheriff. Special rates will be awarded for 2 years growth oak wood.

On motion Board adjourned.

Superior Court—Bush, Judge.

MONDAY, August 16, 1880.

In matter of guardianship of John Gordon, ordered that George C. St. Louis be discharged as bondsman in the cause as soon as sufficient bond in lieu of his is filed.

Estate of Jno. N. Pendegast—Order confirming sale of certain real estate made.

B. S. Dennis vs. His Creditors—Ordered that the petitioner be discharged from his debts.

Estate of Jane Wilson, deceased—Continued until Monday to file papers in opposition, and case to be heard on the following Monday.

Estate of Sarah Gibbs, deceased—Ordered that the sum of $273.90, previously filed with the Court, be paid to J. W. Morrell on his filing receipt therefor with the Clerk.

Estate of M. de Azevedo—Order made to set apart real estate to widow and minor heirs.

Williams vs. Steele—Demurrer overruled and ten days to answer.

People vs. John Dean and Frank Whitney, burglary—Defendants pleaded not guilty and case continued till September 6th, 1880, at one o'clock P.M.

People vs. Peter Haley, grand larceny—Defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, and the case continued till Sept. 6th, 1880, at 1 o'clock P.M.

Writing School.

Professor Butts commenced his writing school in Woodland with five scholars the first week, and ended with 115 scholars—the largest he ever had in this State. Prof. Elston and John Pendegast were chosen as judges, and awarded the premium for best improvement to Miss Irene Hickox, and for best penmanship to Miss Emma Strong. Miss Jennie Strong was also given a special premium by Professor Butts. He also names as excellent writers Fannie Howard, Willie Howard, Maggie Glendinning, Susie Cook, Etta Weaver, Lottie Poole, Minnie Lodge, Pauline Spencer, Alice Keifer, Addie Fern, Katie Fern, Mary E. Ferguson, Nellie Hollingsworth, May Powell, Mary Mossmeyer, Julia Dryfus, Elmira Elston, Addie Tisdale, Borden Wood, Willie Porter, Stuart Montgomery, Willie Barclay, Oriena Montgomery, Hattie Ballard, Anthony Messenger, Lucy Carson, Eliza Carson, Louise Smith, Louisa Krellenberg, Lillie Ruggles, Fred Crave, Russie Lowe, Sophia Gasaner, R. W. Crawford, Lizzie Jones, Orville Colburn and Frank Clevinger.

Quinine and Arsenic

Form the basis of many of the Ague remedies in the market, and are the last resort of Physicians and people who know no better medicine to employ, for this distressing complaint. The effects of either of these drugs are destructive to the system, producing headache, intestinal disorders, vertigo, dizziness, ringing in the ears, and depression of the constitutional health. AYER'S AGUE CURE is a vegetable discovery, containing neither quinine, arsenic, nor any deleterious ingredient, and is an infallible and rapid cure for every form of Fever and Ague. Its effects are permanent and certain, and no injury can result from its use. Besides being a positive cure for Fever and Ague in all its forms, it is also a superior remedy for Liver Complaints. It is an excellent tonic and preventive, as well as cure, of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and miasmatic districts. By direct action on the Liver and biliary apparatus, it stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition. For Sale by all Dealers

Personal Items.

W. G. Edgar, an old-time resident of this county, but now living in Humboldt county, has come down to see his old friends in Yolo.

Walter S. Huston, who recently returned from Adams Springs, reports that while Dr. Farramore is in all other respects entirely well and hearty, he is still undecided as to whether he has experienced any permanent relief from his heart troubles or not.

The last we heard of T. P. Magee and Noah Meyers, they were at Monterey, both paying homage at the shrine of the same person, a scraggly old maid of forty summers, vieing with each other in their attentions to her many whims, and furiously jealous of one another. It is well enough to state that the antiquated maiden is an heiress, supposed to be worth about half a million.

Mrs. Dr. J. H. White, Miss Levia Hodgen and Miss Carrie Hayes, all of Woodland, left San Francisco last week for Monterey, where they will spend a month or so in the enjoyment of the salubrious climate of that attractive locality.

Hon. Henry Edgerton is still in town attending to law matters.

Jno. D. Stephens, and his daughter, Mrs. Joe Craig, returned from a watering tour to Santa Cruz and Monterey Wednesday night. Mr. Stephens has gained several pounds in weight, and his appearance betokens much improvement in health. He reports a very pleasant time, and relates many incidents coming under his observation, which would be well worth putting in print if our space permitted. He says the Woodland people now sojourning at Monterey are all in the enjoyment of the best of health, and are experiencing a very pleasant time.

Miss Genoa Lawson, who takes charge of the primary department of Hesperian College for the ensuing session, is a teacher of sufficient ability and experience to warrant a large attendance in her room. The primary is the most important of all the departments in such schools, as upon the initiation of the learner greatly depends the future developement of the child's mental faculties. We hope to see a full class in Miss Lawson's department.

Uncle John Abbay, of Winters, was in town last week, looking well and feeling well, as he told us. He is strong in the Democratic faith as usual, and believes nothing less than a stroke of lightning can prevent Hancock assuming the Presidential chair next March.

Mat. F. Johnson, of Sacramento, was in town Monday in attendance on the Superior Court. He feels jubilant over the election prospects, and hopes the ticket recently nominated in Sacramento county will be elected.

Mr. C. M. Butts paid Miss Carrie Hadsell, who assisted him in his writing school, at the rate of fifty dollars per month for her services.

D. B. Hurlburt, Esq., of Madison, took the train Monday afternoon for his old home in the States. He will visit friends in Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York while absent, and will return about the 15th of October next. We wish the 'Squire a pleasant journey and a safe return, as we do not wish to lose so good a citizen, even if he is a Garfield man.

Judah McClurg has gone to Allen's Springs for a three weeks' sojourn.

A. Nickelsburg has returned from a visit to the Bay. He comes back much improved in health, and says the climate at San Francisco is all he could wish in its bracing up qualities.

Several gentlemen from Occidental precinct, in Capay Valley, were in town yesterday, among whom were E. K. Barnes and that irrepressible rattlesnake exterminator, J. W. Tilly, Esq. Occidental is almost solid for Hancock, and Uncle John Beatty sent word to us not to forget it, either.

Wm. Frazier, Esq., of Colusa, was in Woodland this week on legal business before the Superior Court.

Mr. L. J. Grant, of Santa Rosa, gave us a call Friday. He speaks very hopefully of the election in old Sonoma, says the Democratic county ticket recently put forth there a very strong one, and will undoubtedly be elected. He estimates a majority of at least 900 for the Presidential ticket.

Donald Frazer, of Frazer & Co., returned Friday from an extended tour in the Northern counties of the State, where he went in company with Geo. Garey and S. A. Howard to look after beef cattle. They secured a band of about 130 head, which will arrive at this place in a few days. Aside from the business which called him north, Mr. Frazer reports a very pleasant time, camping out and roughing it generally.

Peter Saling, an extensive farmer near Cottonwood, came down to Woodland Friday, to feel of the wheat market, and see his friends.

A party consisting of F. E. Baker, Esq., Mrs. Baker, N. W. Pendegast, and Mrs. J. L. Simpson and children, arrived home Friday, after three weeks camping out among the tall peaks and rugged cañons of the Coast Range. They all returned in good health, and report a very pleasant time.

The Christian State Meeting.

A cordial invitation is extended to the members and friends of the Christian Church to attend the State Meeting, to be held at Sacramento, commencing September 18th, 1880. East Park, within two miles of the central part of the city, has been secured as the camping ground. This place, with its beautiful groves, shady avenues, arbors, shrubs and flowers, and crystal stream of pure water, is especially adapted for the purposes of the meeting. Indeed, in all Central California there could scarcely be found a spot more appropriate. The grounds secured contain about thirty-six acres, a portion of which will furnish good pasturage. Good tents with clean straw will be furnished free. Restaurants properly conducted will furnish meals at the lowest rates. The Committee will spare no pains in contributing to the comfort and convenience of all who may desire to attend, and earnestly solicit the presence of brethern and friends from all parts of the State. Eld. L. B. Wilkes of Missouri, Eld. J. H. McCollough of Indiana, and other able preachers are expected to be present. Let all attend who can, and join in worship and songs of praise in the beautiful groves of East Park. Address all communications to the Secretary, No. 1223 16th Street, Sacramento City.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

[Star (*) Notices under this head will be charged for, per line, at the rate of 10 cents for the first, and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.]

The County Auditor is busy adding the assessment roll, and preparing the same for the use of the Tax Collector.

According to the logic of the little *Republican*, no soldier who is a graduate of West Point can be a statesman. Wise journal, the *Republican*.

Services at the M. E. Church next Sunday. Preaching at 11 A.M. by the Rev. E. M. Stuart. Sunday School Concert in the evening. All are invited.

Mr. D. Miller, a prominent Republican of Solano county, addressed the Hancock and English Club at Dixon last Saturday evening, making a rousing good Democratic speech.

All kinds of School supplies and stationery at G. W. Greene's, cheap.

The new school-house for Fillmore District is completed, and as soon as the seats, which have been ordered, make their appearance, all will be in readiness for school to commence.

Pupils of the Public School can be supplied with all of the new School Books at Elston's Drug Store.

The Cashier and clerks in the Bank of Woodland are kept busy just now in negotiating loans on wheat.

Go to Geo. W. Greene for your new School Books.

The funeral of the late John Quilty was quite largely attended on Saturday, the services being held at the Catholic Church.

All the new School Books adopted by the Board of Education will be found at G. W. Greene's

The road to Sacramento via Elkhorn is now in splendid condition and many avail themselves of the chance to enjoy a pleasant drive to the Capital.

The card of Mr. Charles Lunn, the well known piano and organ tuner and repairer is again in our columns. We have known Mr. Lunn's work for years, and it stands the test well.

Hesperian College starts in with 70 pupils, and the promise of a much larger number before the session is far advanced. It is thought the number will be considerably over 100 before the first of September.

The warehouse at Ely Station, on the Vaca Valley and Madison railroad, has been enlarged to twice its former capacity, and still is not big enough to hold near all the wheat brought to that point for storage.

The little *Republican* has got Mr. English terribly mixed up—tells what he did in 1858, and "that was the last speech of Mr. English." Then it talks about his being in Congresh in Dec., 1880. All wrong, as usual.

L. D. Stephens estimates the wheat shipment from Madison at not less than 20,000 tons for the season. He thinks the surplus wheat for Yolo county this year will aggregate at least 70,000 tons, and it may go as high as 80,000.

The Register and Receiver of the Marysville Land Office are in receipt of homestead patents for James M. Catey, James A. Treece and Leander F. Owens, and the same will be delivered or sent by mail upon the delivery of the final receipt therefor.

All the new School Books adopted by the County Board of Education can be found at Elston's, opposite the Postoffice.

Our little neighbor suggests that "Nov. 3d will be time enough for Hancock to give his views on the Chinese question." Hancock's opponents are aware that the record of the Democratic party on the Chinese question will lose them this Coast—hence the item referred to.

A grand clearance sale of summer goods is now taking place at the Pioneer Store, to make room for the fall stock. Give Nickelsburg a call and ascertain the spendid bargains in dry goods and clothing now being offered. It will pay you well to buy your goods at clearance sale prices.

A full assortment of Public School and College text books at G. W. Greene's.

To give some idea of the amount of wheat now being daily hauled into Davisville for storage and shipment, the other afternoon there was a string of teams reaching from the warehouses to Miner's corner, a distance of a mile and a half, and it was long after sundown before they all could unload.

R. Clark, Esq., of this city is very popular with the Madison and Winters Workingmen, but they say if he trains with the Republicans this year he need never expect an office by virtue of the votes of the Workingmen of Yolo county. A hint in season sometimes saves a man a world of future trouble and inconvenience.

The new School Books at exchange and introduction prices at G. W. Greene's

Mr. James McMahon, of Winters, has left a sample of white Chile wheat at this office which is very fine. This variety of wheat is much sought after for seed, and Mr. McMahon has 170 tons at Winters, which he will sell in lots to suits. His crop of this wheat averaged this year on 200 acres 32½ bushels to the acre.

You can find a complete assortment of first-class Furniture and Upholstry opposite Craft House, Woodland.

Mr. S. M. Norton, late "local" on the DEMOCRAT, has been engaged in the same capacity on the *Republican*. Mr. John Pendegast is local editor and reporter for this paper and the political department under the exclusive management of the senior editor. This explanation is made for the information of all inquirers.

It is rumored that the *Napa Reporter* (weekly) will soon appear as a daily in the interest of the Democratic party. The Democracy of Napa county feels that it has sufficiently long labored under the disadvantage of being without a daily journal, and it is safe to predict that with its assistance Napa will no longer be regarded as a doubtful county.

Groceries, Dishes—A large stock and Lowes Prices, at J. H. Eaton & Son's. We pay the highest prices for Produce.

One thing the editor of the *Republican* didn't know when he was preparing his labored and unjust criticism of Judge Johnson's speech, namely, that Hon. Henry Edgerton went forward, grasped the Judge by the hand and congratulated him upon his able and successful oration. Had this been known, none but complimentary criticisms would have appeared.

Public School and College Text Books at Elston's.

We understand there is a movement on foot among a number of the old-line Republicans to take the management of the party in Yolo county out of the hands of the present manipulators and run it to suit themselves. Nominating County officers by the Crawford plan is hinted at, and the incumbent leaders are very much worked up about it. What a jolly set these Yolo stalwarts are, any way.

The following letter, verbatim, was received by Ben Ely, of Buckeye, from a former Mongolian employe. Mr. Ely sends it to us for publication, as a specimen of the advancement the Chinese are making in English literature:

Aug 1880

Mess Elie I tell you want me come Back cook you let me know I be come for yew. You better an on Live in Woodland town. Sam Sing I come I spectful AH CHIN.

It is fortunate for our two Republican contemporaries of Woodland, that while they are at swords' points with each other, the DEMOCRAT affords a target at which they can both expend their ammunition. Brethren of the Republican family ought to dwell together in unity on all points, but this seems to be the only one upon which these dear friends agree, with one other exception, and that is in trying to cover up Garfield's infamies. In this they are also perfectly united.

Mrs. John Zirker, wife of the boot-maker of that name, while bathing the children Sunday morning, set a can of hot water on the floor, and while engaged with one of the older children, the baby, a little girl only eight months old, crept to the can, and, upsetting it, was badly scalded about the lower limbs. The mother cannot be accused of carelessness in leaving the water on the floor, as the child had never been known to creep before that time. The scalds are very severe, but the attending physician thinks the little one will come out all right with proper care.

There were 344 pupils in attendance at the public school Tuesday, distributed in the different grades as follows: First grade, H. M. Goin, Principal, teacher, 25 pupils; Second grade, J. I. McConnell, Vice-Principal, teacher, 40; Third grade, Mrs. Sue E. Grant, teacher, 33; Fourth grade, Miss Kate Fisher, teacher, 46; Fifth grade, Miss Sallie Miller, teacher, 40; Sixth grade, Miss Mary Lasley, teacher, 44; Seventh grade, Miss Maggie Kean, teacher, 48; Eighth and Ninth grades, Mrs. Dexter, teacher, 28 and 42 pupils respectively. Yesterday afternoon a consultation of the teachers was held in the Vice-Principal's room, where the rules for the government of the school were presented by the Principal, and a general discussion had concerning the manner in which the different departments of the school should be conducted.

Read the invitation for proposals to supply wood for the county offices and hospital.

Adam Umbewust of Cacheville cut one field of wheat of sixty acres this season which went 55¾ bushels to the acre. At least Adam said so.

In the case of Horatio Locke vs. His Creditors, a decree of final discharge from his debts was entered in favor of the petitioner in the Superior Court on Friday.

J. B. Elston was awarded the contract for furnishing School Supplies for the Woodland Public School.

Mr. N. Wyckoff raises water from a large well on his place for irrigation purposes by horse power. He finds it much cheaper than steam, considering the cost of an engine and the expense of running the same.

We have received a circular from the State Board of Health in which vaccination is recommended throughout the State on account of smallpox having again appeared in San Francisco and adjacent places.

Another "poetic" editor on the little *Republican*. He devotes ten stanzas of four lines each to the Democratic cannon. It is surprising how heavily that little piece of ordinance lies upon the stalwart stomach.

The young boys of Woodland are trying to perfect an organization to assist in the Hancock campaign. Boys from 9 to 13 years are eligible to become members of the company, and all desiring to join will apply to Master Ed. Lawson, who has been appointed enrolling officer.

It is to be hoped the fact that the Great Western Bankrupt Store sells goods at one price only, and that a very reasonable price, will not be overlooked, even if the Presidential campaign waxes ten times hotter than it is. Goods marked right down to bed-rock prices, and no variation from those prices is their motto.

After Judge Johnson's speech Saturday night about a dozen names were added to the Club roll, among them those of two Republicans—Messrs. Lew Beard and Joe Doran—making 345, all of whom are voters of Woodland Precinct, and all of whom have either signed the roll themselves or requested to have their names enrolled.

The professional card of Dr. E. D. Curtis, homeopathic physician, and successor of Dr C. E. Pinkham, appears in to-day's paper. Dr. Curtis comes to us with the best of recommendations, and we take pleasure in introducing him to the people of Yolo county, bespeaking for him a liberal support in the practice of his profession here.

We understand that water is now running in Moore's ditch, in quantities sufficient for present demand. This will be welcome news to all who own clover fields along the line of the canal, as irrigation in most places is badly needed, and a thorough drowning out of the gophers, which have become very numerous of late, is an absolute necessity.

The following ladies and gentlemen compose the faculty of Hesperian College: President, A. M. Elston; Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science, R. M. Grant; Professor of English Literature, etc., W. H Martin; Principal of Preparatory Department, Miss Genoa E. Lawson; Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Miss Sue Lasley.

The following statistics regarding the amount of the assessments in Solano county we get from the local papers: No. of acres of land, 503,374; value of real estate, $7,703,636; value of improvements, $1,501,783; value of personal property, $1,869,750; money, $188,166; total, $11,363,335. Cal. P. R. R., $640,462.22; Northern R. R., $221,377; Vaca Valley Railroad, $142,760; grand total, $12,367,864.22, against last year's roll of $8,719,655.

Chas. D. Wood and Mike McCarthy, the young men who stole a skiff at Knights Landing, and broke into Snowball's warehouse, taking therefrom a bale of grain sacks, were yesterday held by Justice Ruggles to appear before the Superior Court and answer to a charge of burglary. From the appearance of the prisoners we judge that neither of them is over eighteen years of age.

"The boss lie," is what the Red Bluff *People's Cause* calls an item we published some time ago stating that there was a perfect stampede in favor of Hancock and that we could half fill our columns with accounts of the same, but had to leave out many for lack of room; which is the truth. And the *Mail* takes it up and reiterates "the boss lie."

In the case of H. M. Weed vs. Wm. Flanders, in the Superior Court last week D. O. Entrican, Administrator of the estate of H. M. Weed, was substituted as party plaintiff, and L. A. Flanders and J. H. Murphy, Executor and Executrix of the estate of Wm. Flanders, deceased, were substituted party defendants, and on motion the case was dismissed.

Persons having occasion to drive over to Winters will find it to their advantage to follow the Plainfield road south to the southeast corner of C. E. Green's place thence west on the old Buckeye road to the Buckeye school house, thence south past the residence of Supervisor Sims, on the main road to town. The roads along this route are very smooth, and not being traveled by many heavy teams are comparatively free from dust.

John Clay, Royal Commissioner of Agriculture, appointed by the British Government to examine the agricultural interests of the United States, paid Woodland a visit Wednesday in pursuance of the duties delegated to him. Supervisor Newton took Mr. Clay on a short spin among the county farms, and the distinguished Britisher was somewhat astonished at the manner in which our wheat men disposed of their enormous crops. He left Woodland for Glenn's ranch in Colusa county on the afternoon train.

The time made over the Rochester (N. Y.) course by the California horse St. Julian and Vanderbilt's Maud S., last Thursday, was wonderful, and should be a source of special pride to all Californians. While both horses made exactly the same score (1:113/4), the fastest time ever made by either trotters or pacers; yet it is evident from the reports that St. Julian is much the more powerful and enduring animal of the two. We certainly feel more than proud of this great achievement by the wonderful St. Julian.

The Napa *Register* says: A new insect enemy to grape vines—the vine-hopper—has made its appearance in vineyards in different parts of the State. The insect is one-sixteenth of an inch long, is of a greenish white color, with transparent wings. The infested leaves become yellow, the plant languishes, the canes do not ripen well, the fruit is stanted, and mildews, and if the evil is not checked, the vine perishes in a few years. Tobacco fumigation is used with good effect in exterminating this pest, and many have subdued it by carefully destroying the fallen leaves and trash.

We learned while at Winters the other evening that a number of large teams are now steadily at work transporting the wheat crop of Berryessa Valley to Winters for shipment or storage. One man alone has engaged storage in the Granger's Warehouse for 1,200 tons, and many others for smaller amounts. By the way, the warehouses at Winters are now turning off grain for the want of room, and a great many are already storing their grain in the yards. It is estimated that over 20,000 tons of wheat will be shipped from that point before Christmas.

ALL the territory that has ever been acquired by the United States Government, with the single exception of the Alaska "elephant," has been acquired under Democratic Administration; while, on the other hand, all the millions of acres of land that have been squandered, in subsidies to rich corporations or otherwise, have been disposed of by the Republican Administrations. What do landless men think of this startling fact?

WHITE HOUSE!

STANGE & HINK.

WE HAVE RECEIVED AND ARE NOW OFFERING

GREAT BARGAINS

IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Black Silks from 50c to $4 per yard.
Dress and Trimming Silks in All Shades.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Black Cashmere, Double Width, All Wool, from 50c to $2 per yard.
Black Camel's Hair, All Wool, 45c to $1.75 per yd.
Black Drape de E'te, Extra Heavy, $1.50 to $3 "
Black Empress, All Wool, Double Width, 50c to $1 per yard.
Black Silk Finish Apaca, 20c to $1 per yard.
Black Fancy Brocaded Basket Cloth, 25c to $2 "

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

Of SUMMER DRESS GOODS we will offer at Extremely Low Prices in order to make room for our Fall Stock.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

We have an Extensive and Well-Selected Stock of Bleached & Unbleached Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Crash, Plain and Figured Irish Linens, Bird's Eye, Etc., which cannot be excelled.

CARPETS.

We have a Full and Complete line of Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth and Wall Paper, all of the Latest Designs.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the People of Woodland and vicinity, and can guarantee satisfaction in Prices and Goods. Goods Sold at One Price Only.

STANCE & HINK, White House, Woodland,

And at Sixteenth and Capp Streets, San Francisco. jy22dw

OFF FOR PORTLAND, OREGON!

SELLING OUT! SELLING OUT!

Having bought out a well established business in Portland, Oregon, I am compelled to sell my ENTIRE STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, Etc.,

At Whatever Price It Will Bring!

As the Stock Must be Sold BEFORE THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1880. Now is the time for the People of Yolo County to buy the CHEAPEST GOODS ever yet offered in this County, as we will

Sell Our Entire Stock Below Cost!

This is no sham; we mean what we say; and to satisfy yourself, call at the SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE and be convinced of the above facts.

☞ Store to Rent and Fixtures for Sale. Inquire at

THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE,

Next to Woodland Bank, Woodland, Cal.

jy14dw M. COHEN, Proprietor.

WM. COHEN,

SUCCESSOR TO J. G. SCHWALM,

GENERAL DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Opposite Washington Hall, Woodland.

Having purchased this old established business, enlarged and improved the store and replenished the stock with a Full Assortment of Everything in the line of FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, I am prepared to supply all the old customers, and also as many new ones as shall favor me with their patronage. As I receive my goods direct from the East, I am able to sell at the LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

Always pay Cash for Poultry, Eggs and Butter at the Highest Market Price.

jy8dw

ELGIN WATCHES, WALTHAM WATCHES!

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED AT

WACHHORST'S,

THE LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO.

☞ Sign of the Town Clock. ☜ NO. 79 J STREET,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, SACRAMENTO. jy10w

BUSINESS CARDS!

Cards in this Directory, two lines, Daily and Weekly, $1 per month; or in advance $10 a year.

E. G. HŒRNLEIN, House, Sign and Carriage Painter Main street, opp. Water Works.

PLANING MILLS, Samuel Caldwell, Prop'r also Contractor, etc., near Water Works.

C. P. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office in Bank building.

J. C. BALL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office over Bank of Woodland.

C. H. GAROUTTE Attorney-at-Law, office in Court House.

C. S. FROST, Attorney and Conveyancer, Land Agt., one door west of Express office.

WOODLAND WATER WORKS, J. W. Peek, southeast cor. Main and 4th streets.

WOODLAND WINERY, J. Q. A. Clark, Proprietor, opp. Water Works, east Main st.

FRANK DURSTON, Bill Poster and Advertising Agent, P. O. box 152.

NEWS DEPOT, E. Berg, Papers, Periodicals, etc., from all parts, opp. Capital Hotel.

THOMAS McCANNA, Carpet Manufactory, Rupley's Corners, south side Main Street.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1880.

The Visions of Angels.

Once at the Angelus
(Ere I was dead)
Angels all glorious
Came to my bed.
Angels in blue and white,
Crowned on the head.

One was the friend I left
Stark in the snow.
One was the wife that died
Long, long ago;
One was the love I lost;
How could she know?

One had my mother's eyes,
Wistful and mild;
One had my father's face;
One was a child.
All of them bent to me,
Bent down and smiled.

The Basket of Shavings.

"Becky Fairthweather, where have you been all this while?"

It was a shrill woman's tongue that put the question; and it was a timid child's voice that replied, "I've just been playing in the court here along with the girls. Please don't whip me, Aunt Nora! Please don't!"

Little Becky stood trembling at the door, with a face full of terror and entreaty, while the woman advanced upon her with a lowering look, whose dreadful meaning the child knew too well.

"There!" said Aunt Nora, giving the little shoulders a rude shake. "Now stop your crying. I'll teach you to be out playing with the girls when I want you!"

"I didn't know you wanted me, Aunt Nora!" sobbed the child.

"You might have known. Hush your noise. Now take the basket and go over to the Dimmock house for shavings, and don't let me hear another word out of your head, it you know what's good for yourself."

"O aunt! it's getting so dark. I'm afraid to go."

"What are you afraid of? There's nothing to hurt good girls, and if you're a bad child, it's your own fault. You might have gone before sundown. Come, I shall want the shavings to kindle the fire in the morning; and the longer you wait the darker it will be."

"O aunt! I can't go into that old house. The last time I was there I heard something, and it wasn't half so dark as it is to-night. I'll get up early and go in the morning, if you'll let me. O aunt, do!"

The aunt made no reply, but turned to take down from its place on the entry hooks a switch, whose marks poor little Becky's hands and arms had carried many a day. At sight of it, she caught up the basket, and ran out of the house.

"Well, you better!" said the woman, grimly. "You're old enough not to be afraid of the dark. You can see well enough; and there's nothing under the sun to be afraid of. Now don't you come back into this house without the shavings, or you'll get such a whipping as you never had in all your life!" which was saying a good deal, if Aunt Nora only knew it.

Not that she meant to be a harsh or unmotherly guardian to her little motherless niece. But cares and toil had worn out about all the health and patience she ever had; and it was no wonder that she, who so often had angry words for her own children, should have kept something worse for the orphan, whose coming into her house she had always regarded as a bitter trial.

It seemed as if she had never forgiven Becky for it, or for being a child with all a child's thoughtlessness and love of play. She expected more of her than she did of her own girls, who were older; and could never understand why Becky should not contentedly settle down into the quiet, womanly drudge she wished her to be. Yet Becky was only eleven years old.

The child went off with the basket, sobbing with fear and despair at the thought of what she had to do. It was really not very dark, only deep twilight on a pleasant summer evening. No doubt her aunt was right in saying there was really nothing for her to be afraid of; yet the sensitive, imaginative child could not *help* being afraid.

The old Dimmock house stood in a lonely lot, back from the street; it was undergoing repairs, and Becky had more than once been there for shavings, which the carpenters allowed her to carry away.

She was not afraid when the men were there. Oh, why, she thought had she not left her play, and gone an hour before, when she could have got some other girl to go with her, and have made the task a pleasure? Poor Becky was always doing some such thoughtless thing, which was sure to provoke her aunt, and give herself all the more trouble and pain; yet she never could learn wisdom.

She blamed herself a little; but she blamed others much more. Her aunt might have waited for the shavings till morning; or she might have sent Tom for them—cousin Tom, who was fourteen years old, and not afraid of anything.

But Tom was a proud, wilful boy; *he* wouldn't be seen going through the streets with a basket of shavings. His sisters, Josephine and Laura, who were almost young ladies, could not, of course, be expected to do such a thing; but poor little Becky presumed to think such errands—especially after dark—belonged to Tom.

She met Tom on the street with two other boys. He had the stump of a cigar in his mouth, and he was talking loud, and swaggering.

"Tom!" she called to him, imploringly.

"What do you want of Tom?" he retorted, not deigning to turn his head but just putting out his chin sidewise towards her, and puffing away at his cigar-stump in losferish fashion.

"Please go with me for the shavings won't you? Do, Tom!"

"Hi-hi-hi!" Tom snickered. "Go with you for shavings! that's a good joke."

"I'm afraid!" she pleaded.

"Afraid, you goose! What are you afraid of? The old house is full of ghosts, but they never hurt anybody, only silly little girls that are afraid of 'em; they scare them almost to death sometimes! Hi-hi-hi! come along!" cried Tom to his companions, putting back into his teeth the stump, which he had flourished in his fingers whilst making this foolish speech.

Ghosts in the old house! Poor Becky knew well enough that Tom never let a lie stand in the way of any mischief or sport of his, and she wouldn't have minded at all what he said, if she hadn't been so frightened. But now all her vague fears of the darkness and solitude of the deserted house took shape to her fancy, and became horrible specters.

She stopped at the door, crying desolately. She would not have had strength to go a step farther, if the certainty that it was growing darker all the while, and that she would be whipped if she should go home without the shavings, had not given her momentary resolution.

Tom had said that the ghosts scared only little girls who were afraid of them. Then she wouldn't be afraid. She would be brave for once. So she nerved herself.

Breathless, trembling, cold shivers of fear creeping over her from head to foot, she mounted the steps, paused a moment to listen in the dim entry, then glided softly into the room where the shavings were.

There she paused again. She could see nothing but the faint outline of the work-bench, the bare wall, and the windows through which the evening light came. Suddenly she heard a rustle in the shavings. It may have been caused by a prowling cat, or perhaps by some beggar who had crawled in there for a night's lodging. But to poor little Becky it was the rising of the ghosts, and she really fancied she saw a huge head with horns and fiery eyes, starting out of the darkness. All her courage, which had cost her so much, was gone in an instant. She dropped her basket and ran.

Out of the house and down the steps she went, and along the street, until she began to meet people. Then she came to herself a little, and remembered the basket, and the whipping she was sure to get, if she went home without it.

She stopped, and finally turned back towards the old house. But she could not summon courage to enter it a second time; neither durst she go home to her aunt; and thus, between two fears, she wandered to and fro, the most wretched little girl in all the world that night.

At last, tired out, and not knowing what to do, she sat down on a doorstep and cried. A woman approaching the house saw her there, and started back.

"What! Becky Fairweather, is it you?"

"Yes'm, if you please," said Becky, meekly. "I didn't know it was your doorstep, Mrs. Cary. I'll go away."

"No, you won't," cried the woman, "not until you've told me what's the matter anyway. Has your aunt turned you out?"

"She hasn't turned me out, not quite, but she made me go to the old house for shavings in the dark, and I got scared, and left the basket, and she said I wasn't to go home without it full of shavings; if I did, she'd whip me worse than ever."

So Becky, amid sobs, told her story. Mrs. Cary put her arm kindly about her, and spoke so pityingly that the child cried all the more.

"You needn't go home without it, nor with it, if you don't want. She isn't fit to bring up a child like you; I've known it, and the neighbors have known it, a long while. So if you'll come with me, I'll take you and give you a home till I can find a better one for you. So don't think of the basket, but come along with me."

Mrs. Cary's house was not far off; and there the orphan found comfort and kindness, such as she had not known since her mother died. Only one great fear now troubled her. It seemed as though she might as well die at once as let the time come for her aunt to light the fire in the morning, without the basket of shavings.

But children soon forget their troubles, when blessed bedtime comes; and Becky slept well that night, in spite of her anxious thoughts. The next day Mrs. Cary kept her in the house; and on the day following, two strangers called to see her—a gentleman and a lady—who talked to her kindly, and regarded her with an interest which Becky could not understand. At last the lady said,—

"Becky, we like you pretty well; Mrs. Cary has told us a good deal about you; and, as we have no children of our own, we would like to have you go and live with us, and be our little girl. What do you say?"

"O Mrs. Cary!" cried Becky, turning to her friend, in terrified surprise.

"Yes, dear," said Mrs. Cary, cheerfully. "I know these good friends very well; and it is for this that I have sent for them. They will give you a good home, and all the advantages a girl can ask. They live in another city, and you will begin a new and happier life with them."

"But," Becky faltered, joy and hope getting the better of her astonishment, "my aunt!"

"She has no real claim upon you; and it will be best that you should not see her again, I think."

"Oh! and then I shan't get whipped for not carrying home the basket."

"No, no, child!" said the lady, taking the girl in her arms.

"I am so glad!" exclaimed Becky. "Only—dear Mrs. Cary—I shall want to see you sometimes; you have been so good to me."

Aunt Nora was very angry that first evening, at Becky's long delay in bringing the basket of shavings. Then as it grew late, and the child did not come, she was alarmed about her, and perhaps a little conscience-smitten at the thought of her own harsh treatment of the orphan girl.

Tom found the empty basket the next morning in the old Dimmock house; but nothing was heard of Becky for two days. Then came a letter from some unknown person, in which were these words:

"Do not be anxious about the child. She has a home among friends who will be kind to her. They are as glad to receive her as you will, no doubt, be, to know that you are relieved of a burden of which you have so often complained."

"Good riddance!" was Aunt Nora's first petulant exclamation, on reading this letter. But she was not long in finding out that Becky had been, after all, less burden than a help.

When the dishes were to be washed, or errands to be done, the good woman scolded well, because she missed the services of her little drudge. Finally, however; seeing every day how proud and ungrateful her own daughters were she began to cherish very tender, regretful thoughts of poor Becky, and to hold her up as a pattern to Josephine and Laura.

"Becky never would have answered me in that way!" she would say; or, "Becky would have been kinder to her aunt than you are to your own mother."

"Why didn't you treat her decently then, and keep her, if she was so lovely!" the young ladies would retort.

"It was to make ladies of you that I made a slave of her, and this is all the thanks I get for it!" was the usual reply winding up with a sob.

Years passed; and never a word did the aunt hear from the lost one. Meanwhile, the world did not prosper with the poor woman. Tom turned out a spendthrift; when in want he would always come back to his mother, just as he was always sure to desert her again when she was most in need of him. Josephine, too, forsook her, but afterwards came home to die in her forgiving arms. Laura married an actor, and finally accompanied him to California, leaving two young children to be cared for by her mother.

Fortunately, Aunt Nora owned the house she lived in, and by letting every part of it except two small rooms, she managed to live, though in a miserable way. But at last, to help Tom out of one of his scrapes, and save him from prison, she had to raise money by mortgaging her house.

This money the scapegrace promised to work for faithfully and repay; but, of course, he never did. It is not easy for a young man to change bad habits formed in boyhood. Tom could not. Perhaps he had not character enough left even to try. For that is the most terrible punishment of wrong-doing; one loses the power, often even the wish, to do right.

The end was what the neighbors foresaw. The interest on the mortgage could not be paid, and the house was advertised to be sold.

The day of the auction arrived. Aunt Nora had no shavings, nor anything else, to kindle a fire with that morning; and she, and the little ones Laura had left with her, would have fared badly, had not the neighbors kindly sent in something for them to eat. The poor woman was sick and in despair. She was no longer able even to take care of herself, and in a few hours she would be without a home.

She sat moaning in her chair, rocking sadly to and fro. The children were at play in the court. The doors were open, for it was pleasant summer weather. Suddenly Aunt Nora heard a voice, and looked up.

A young lady, tall and well dressed, stood on the doorstep, bearing in her hand an object which presented the strangest contrast to her cultivated manners and fashionable attire.

"Aunt Nora, may I come in?" she said pleasantly. "I've brought the basket of shavings!"

"Becky!" the poor woman shrieked, starting to her feet. "No, it can't be. It can't be my little Becky."

"It *is* Becky, but not your *little* Becky, any longer," said the lady setting down her basket, and supporting the form that tottered towards her. "I am married, and I have a happy home, and I—I thought I would come and see you. But, as I wasn't ever to enter your house again without—"

"O child, child!" cried Aunt Nora, weeping passionately, "you do right to remind me; I *was* cruel to you. But I didn't know it at the time—only since my own children—dear! dear!" she went on brokenly. I hope you have forgiven me!"

"Dear aunt, I *have* forgiven you, long ago!" said Becky, making the poor woman sit down again, but still holding her hand affectionately. "And do you know? I think it was a truly providential thing for both of us that I left you as I did. I am able to do for you now what I fear I never could have done, if I had always staid with you."

"I heard of your condition only a few days ago. My husband is out here in the carriage; would you like to see him? He went into a carpenter's shop as we were passing, and got the shavings; but see, Aunt Nora, there is something else in the basket—something for you and the children. And my husband will buy the house for you this afternoon."

Aunt Nora could hardly speak a word, so great was her gratitude and joy. The child her unkindness had driven from her had returned like an angel of mercy. Her home was still preserved, and she could still keep Laura's children.

"Dear, dear! is it all a dream?" she asked.

"Oh no," laughed Becky. "I am really I; and this is really my husband; and, don't you see, there are the shavings!"—*Youth's Companion.*

A Famine Incident.

A touching incident of the Irish famine is told by the Dublin *Mail* as follows: As the Executive Committee of the Relief Fund were about to hold their meeting last Thursday, two little boys, half-naked, travel-stained and barefooted, sought admission to the castle, stating that they had walked all the way from Skibbereen, county of Cork, to plead for help to pay their father's rent.

Not in the least abashed, they told their story. They were the sons of Pat McCarty, near Skibbereen. The times were so bad he could not pay the "rint," and he owed eight pounds. He could only scrape together six pounds."

The two children, who had seen respectively twelve and fourteen summers, thought they would ask the good Duchess of Marlborough to give "daddy" the two pounds.

Away they started for Dublin. The journey, upwards of two hundred miles, occupied three weeks. Her Grace gratified them by promising to send their father the two pounds.

The poor little fellows seemed dumbfounded. At last, innate reverence came to the rescue, and the elder of the two gave their native benediction, "God bless your ladyship."

They were then taken to the clothes-room, and their tattered garments changed for new suits. Having been regaled with a substantial dinner, they were brought before the ladies of the committee, who rewarded the brave adventurers with a pocketful of silver.

On the same day, adds the paper, Mr. Fitzgerald, Assistant Secretary to Her Grace's Relief Fund, wrote to the Rev. J. Wall, parish priest, enclosing a postoffice order for two pounds, payable to McCarthy, the father of the boys.

The inflexible, which is being built by the British government, will be finished this year. She will be the largest man-of-war afloat, her displacement being 11,406 tons. Her rivals in the Italian navy, the Dandolo and the Duilo, are each only 10,570 tons.

Wedding rings—the bells.

The Dogfish.

Everywhere there was the most execrable character of the dogfish. His looks have nothing to say in his favor. This pest of the whole coast is perhaps two feet long, with a weight of three to five pounds, a rough, leathery skin, no scales, a long, pointed snout, and mouth underneath like a shark's, so that he turns upon his back to bite. It is not simply that he chases other species—for all the finny tribes have their animosities and victims—but he is omnipresent, his skin excoriates the hands if it be touched, he finds means to drive deep in and draw blood with a cruel thorn which is said to be poisonous, and he is good for nothing himself. Such, at least, is the contemporaneous estimate of his value; "but those eccentric ancestors of ours," said Middleton, "must take it upon themselves to think otherwise. It is not strange they should have differed from us in their ideas of religion, government, and political economy when we find them having such unaccountable stomachs as this;" and he quoted to incredulous ears around him an early voyager who set down in his journal that with sassafras he had cured a surfeit of one of his men, which was brought on by "eating the bellies of dogfish, a very delicious meat."

The clear bottom about the fish-house and wharf, wherever he went, was paved with heads and small waste portions of the others, to be sluiced out by the tides; but the dogfish lay there at full length, with an ugly foiled-desperado air in death; and he felt his foot, as it were, above an arrant bully and rascal, as he looked down, and pronounced a mental *sic semper tyrannis* over him. The water on those coasts was excessively cold, so that it was rare that even the veteran fishermen could swim. One day, in a cruise in a specially chartered jigger, well out to sea toward Mount Desert Rock, though he knew the temperature of the water well, he would have jumped overboard for the refreshment of a hasty dip in it, but he was deterred, not so much by the usual bug-bear of sharks as that of these same dogfish again. He was told a startling episode of two men who had gone down to Matnic Rock—a satellite of Matinicus—in the autumn for the popular diversion among the islanders of shooting wild fowl. Shortly after they landed, their dory went adrift, and they saw it a short distance off.

"Stay," said one of them, throwing down his gun; "I will swim out and bring it back." He had gone but twenty feet from the shore when he was seen to struggle violently, and throw up his hands with a wild despairing cry: "My God!" he said, "the dogfish! Shoot me, and don't let me suffer."

But they devoured him piecemeal, as the story went, and his companion could only look on in a helpless horror at his fate.—*Harper's Magazine.*

New England Mountaineers.

The love of the mountaineer for his mountains, said to be common in Europe, is not the rule among New England mountaineers, writes an English woman in the *Atlantic Monthly*. They have hardly any pride in their scenery, and often long for a smooth, fertile plain, where agriculture would be easier and the conditions of life softer. Forests are "well enough in their way;" an indefinite but forcible expression of deprecation. The struggle for bare existence, added to the naturally silent, reserved nature of an almost purely Anglo-Saxon (and largely east coast of England) race, has developed a type similar in all but religion to the traditional Puritan. Here and there gleams of a more genial life cross the path of one's observation, and by and by, when one has lived years in the midst of this undemonstrative people, an insight into their real selves, sympathy with the necessities which have saddened them and the work which has repressed them, come to change one's first estimate, and brings before one another example of the freemasonry of human nature. Deep below this crust of unattractiveness there are sterling qualities — honesty, justice, immense perseverance, patience and endurance, evenness of temper and faithfulness of friendship, almost invariably a high standard of domestic virtue, and a serious acceptance of life's responsibilities. If there is no elasticity of spirits, there is a wonderful steadfastness of purpose, and a tendency to make the best of everything. Home love does not include surroundings, even of the loveliest scenery, but it is intense within a narrow circle of persons; though even here, in death almost as much as in life, it is singularly undemonstrative. Behind all the unloveliness of outward life, there is the almost unconscious respect for duty, the instinctive uprightness of purpose, and the love for work as the test of human worth and fitness, which constitute the chief virtue of a manly race. There are strength and stubbornness, plainness of speech and hatred of roundabout ways, which, if they could be infused into political life, would make the government as sound as the nation.—*Home Journal.*

The Western Man.

"We have invented what we call a system of education approaching perfection as an organization, comprehensive, diffused, all-inclusive, necessarily more or less superficial. Its aim is to teach everybody everything. Perhaps a more exact statement of the truth is, that the aim is to train everybody to pass an examination in everything. It may be said that the exclusive examination system encourages two virtues—to forgive and to forget—in time to forgive the examiner, and to forget the subject of the examination. The tests of the value of our system of education, already tending to become too machine-like, will be two-fold, and the results may not be marked before the lapse of a generation or two. First, what kind of an education, as to the more important elements of character, are we to get; and, second, what is to be the effect of a universal education, or a universal smattering of learning, upon the inclination to work, to work with the hands, to earn a living by manual labor? The noblest aspiration of youth is the cultivation of the mind—if the body is not neglected. But if the Western man should get the notion that it is any less honorable, or in the end less satisfactory, to work with a hoe than with a pen or a yard-stick, he will foster an idea that is neither new nor needed in the world, for the Eastern man has already run it into the ground."—*Scribner.*

The Sunday-School as a Civilizing and Educating Influence.

Lord Russell, in 1830, wrote a letter to Lord Lansdowne, then Lord President of the Council, proposing a scheme of national education, and he tells us that for this letter he had the express sanction of the Queen, whose father, the Duke of Kent, had been a warm supporter of the British schools. The House of Lords, on the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury of that day, adopted an address against the scheme; and in the Commons the grant was only carried by a majority of two. The system afterward established was a compromise between the friends and the opponents of popular education; and it was not until 1870, within ten years after the centenary of the founding of Sunday-schools that School Boards were set up. The Sunday-school system was therefore the pioneer of the national system. By its means two or three generations of the poor received almost the only education they could get. While many among the ruling classes in England were resisting the education of the people the members of religious congregations all over the country were stepping in and themselves doing the work. It is of course imperfectly done, as teaching must be which crowds everything into a couple of hours in the week. But it was good as far as it went, and it prepared the way for better things. For a hundred years the Sunday-schools have been a great civilizing and educating influence in this community; and, now that their educational work is taken out of their hands, they are only left the more free to be the means of that lay instruction of the people in religion which ought to frustrate every effort to lead the nation back to any form of ecclesiastical ascendancy.—*London News.*

What a Prisoner Made.

Solitude seems to be the mother of ingenuity and invention—as the proverb says necessity is. Most penitentiaries employ their prisoners in steady work, and wisely, too, for few confined men would make so good use of lonely cell life as the convict here mentioned did of his scant play-time.

There is at present confined in the Maine State Prison, at Thomastown, a young French Canadian, who is incarcerated for the murder of a woman. During his leisure hours, with nothing but a pocket and shoe knife, a file and whetstone, this prisoner has manufactured a clock which keeps accurate time, and which is a great mechanical curiosity.

It has a rooster on top who flaps his wings on the hour being reached. There are also figures showing the day of the week and month. Underneath is a glass case, three feet high, and two feet wide, containing two hundred and forty-five figures of men, birds, animals, etc. These objects go through various performances, as small springs are touched, and a music-box plays tunes at the same time. A mouse is made to run out from its hiding-place, and is quickly caught by a cat. A beggar approaches a man for money, is impudent, and after a tussel is knocked down.

A snake glides stealthily over the floor, and at the door a sentinel stands with a small tin cup in his hand, who takes off his hat and politely bows when coin is dropped into his cup. Among the objects are full companies of infantry and cavalry, which come out and go through the manual of arms very finely. The clock is exhibited by the prisoner while in his cell, and many are the odd dimes he receives from visitors.

The Portland *Transcript*, after relating the above, says, at the present time, another convict in the same institution is making a very handsome doll-house, with four rooms, the furniture all being in miniature style. One set is trimmed with red satin, and another with blue. It is intended as a present for the lady who has played the prison chapel organ for several years.

Some Strange Avocations.

Said a witness under cross-examination: "I am an early-caller. I calls different tradesmen at early hours, from 1 till 5.30 in the morning, and that is how I get my living. I gets up between 12 and 1; I goes to bed at 6 and sleeps till the afternoon. I calls bakers between 1 and 2—the bakers are the earliest of all." What sort of a living he made is not recorded. A pound a week, we should say, would be the outside figure, and to earn that he would need a couple of scores of customers. The early-caller's fee is well earned, since but for his intervention his clients would often lose a day's pay, if not be thrown out of work altogether, by failing to keep time.

There are men in Paris, birds of a feather with the chiffonier, who go from hospital to hospital collecting the linseed plasters that have served the turn of doctor and patient; afterward pressing the oil from the linseed and disposing of the linen, after bleaching it, to the paper-maker. Others make a couple of francs a day by collecting old cork, which being cleaned and pared, fetch, it is said, half a franc per hundred.

A lady resident of the Faubourg St. Germania is credited with earning a good income by hatching red, black and brown ants for pheasant preservers. One Parisian gets his living by breeding maggots out of the foul meats he buys of the chiffoniers, and fattening them up in the boxes. Another breeds maggots for the special behoof of nightingales; and a third *marchand d'asticots* boasts of selling between thirty and forty millions of worms every season for piscatorial purposes. He owns a great pit at Montmartre, wherein he keeps his store. Every day his scouts bring him fresh stock, for which he pays them from 5 to 10 pence per pound, according to quality; reselling them to anglers at just double those rates, and clearing thereby something over 300 pounds sterling a year.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Egg Gems.—Mix together any kind of cold meat (chopped fine) with an equal quantity of bread crumbs; use pepper, salt, a bit of butter and a little milk; fill some buttered gem-pans with the mixture, then carefully break an egg on the top of each; season with pepper and salt, and sprinkle some very fine cracker crumbs on top; bake eight minutes; a little grated cheese may be added to the cracker, if desired.

All sorts of vessels and utensils may be purified from long-retained smells of every kind in the easiest and most perfect manner by rinsing them out well with charcoal powder after the grosser impurities have been scoured off with sand and water.

Butter Making.

To have good butter, one must have good cows to begin with. Either part or full-blooded Jerseys would be my choice, and they should be fed from hill pastures in summer, if possible, as butter made from low wet land is not so rich and yellow. No grain should be given but corn-meal or a mixture of corn-meal and shorts or bran, and potatoes for vegetables. No cotton-seed meal or distillery refuse, and no cabbage or turnips, if you value your reputation as a butter-maker.

Strain the milk as soon as it is milked into tin pans, fill half full and put in a cool room. A north room with two good windows, which can be opened at night and closed and blinded through the day will keep milk, even when the weather is quite hot. An excellent plan, and one that is not much trouble, if you have a well or spring of cold water, is to hang the pails of milk in a trough of water for twenty minutes before setting in pans, as the heat is thus removed and the milk keeps longer, and you save a great amount of heat in your milk-room.

Of course, it is needless to say that the pans and pails should be kept scrupulously clean and sweet, first rinsing them in cold water, then washing in hot soap-suds, scalding well, and drying in the sun, if possible, and they should be used for no other purpose.

The room, also, must be kept clean, and every drop of milk spilled on the floor or shelves must be wiped up immediately. If a cellar is used, have it separated from the main cellar where pork and vegetables have their home, by a brick or stone partition, and the floor cemented. Have it well whitewashed early in the spring, top and sides, and if wooden shelves or racks are used, they should be movable ones that can be well washed and dried out of doors before using. This cellar should be sacred to milk and butter alone. Do not set even cooked food or fresh meat in it to keep, for the cream will take the flavor of it. Have a window to the north, if possible, which you can leave open on cool nights, as recommended for the milk-room.

Be sure and skim before the milk sours, keep the cream in stone or earthen jars, add a handful of salt and stir a little every day. The cream should be, at least a part of it, sour, before churning, as wholly sweet cream makes very insipid butter. I suppose the sisters have each their churn to recommend as a little better than anything else in that line. My favorite is the zinc-lined churn, having a space between the lining and the outside to be filled with cold water in summer and hot in winter, till the cream is at about sixty degrees, which is indicated by a thermometer on the end of the churn.

By setting the jars of cream in cold water the night before churning, and using cold water in the manner described, the butter always comes hard, and can be kept so without the use of ice, and butter made without ice will stand the heat of summer without wilting, much better than if ice is used.

As soon as the butter comes, draw off the buttermilk and wash the butter in cold water, changing it as long as the water looks milky. Press and squeeze it as dry as possible, either with the hands or a wooden spatula, salt with the best quality of butter-maker's salt, which is a little coarser than table salt, and if the weather is cool and the butter is to be packed in layers, pack it immediately in stone jars, and it will keep sweet a year. If the weather is warm and the butter has softened in salting, set it away till the next day, work it over again, and pack or lump it.

Use no saltpetre or sugar, either in the butter or the brine for the butter; it is better with salt only.

I give this as my testimony on butter-making, and perhaps the sister can get some hints from this letter that will be of use to her, if she prefers to follow the experience of some other sister. I hope she will tell us of her success in some future number of *The Household*.—Merton Lynde, in *The Household*.

Sandwiches.—A new way to make them is to boil a few pounds of nice ham; chop very fine while yet warm, fat and lean together, with an equal quantity of lean veal boiled or roasted; rub dry mustard through the mass in proportion to suit the taste, also a pinch of cayenne pepper; a single clove of garlic chopped with the meat vastly improves it; add as much sweet butter as you would to spread on bread sandwiches; mix well; have some nice light soda and sour milk biscuit, cold; cut in two and spread the mixture between, or use muffins if you have them. These are very nice for a picnic or a festival table, and not half the work of those made in the old way, as it saves you buttering the bread, slicing the ham and spreading the mustard, and you will find that the gentlemen will eat twice the number than if made in the old way.

Honesty.—A Quaker shopkeeper once met a Quaker customer of his going home with her bundles. He had been absent from his place, and had a notion in his wise head that she had been trading with a rival whom he did not very much love.

"How much did thee give a yard for this Mary?"

"One dollar."

"Why, I am surprised at thee. I could let thee have it for seventy-five cents. And how much for this?"

"Two dollars."

"Why, that was unreasonable. I could let thee have it for one dollar and a half—why will thee go away trading with strangers and the world's people, Mary?"

"I don't know what thee is talking about, friend John," she said; "but I did buy all these things at thy store, and if thee says the truth thee must owe me considerable money."

The grimy, vast petroleum district of Pennsylvania has a busy life of its own, little understood by those who have not passed some time in it. The oil-wells and serpent-like pipe-lines; the clacking pumps and gaunt derricks; the foundries blazing night and day; the mines new and disused; the variety added by the changeful seasons, wilting summer, and bitter, biting winter; the rough hill-sides sown with small dwellings; the queer mixture of races, tongues, costumes and manners among the laboring population—all these make a district teeming with unique interest.

If you ever remarked it, in a case of public pathos it is only the "strong" men who burst into tears.

Personal.

Walt Whitman wants it to be understood that he is not an admirer of Dickens.

Mr. Bradlaugh takes advantage of his newly-gained notority by putting to press an autobiography.

The late Dr. D. T. Coit, of Norwich, Conn., a graduate of Yale's class of 1825, left $100,000 to his *alma mater*.

Dr. Tanner, the starvationist, is an Englishman by birth, but he has lived for the last thirty years in Ohio and Minnesota.

The Queen of Italy lately made a night excursion up Mount Vesuvius by the new railway, to witness the volcano illumined by electric light.

Dr. L. P. Hickok, ex-President of Union College, now eighty-two years of age, has just finished a work on evolution, which will be published in a few months.

William H. Vanderbilt has agreed to give seventy-five thousand dollars to pay the cost of the transportation of the Egyptian obelisk to this country. He was asked to be one of the ten to bear the expense, but preferred to pay it all.

At his country seat on the Hudson, called Ardsley after the old homestead of the Field family in England, Cyrus W. Field has nine separate habitations occupied by himself, his sons and his daughters. Four other houses are occupied by his relatives.

The Prince of Wales, at a public dinner in London, recently got vigorously cheered by speaking of himself as "a citizen" of Great Britain. "For seventeen years," he added, "I have held the high honor and proud position of being one of yourselves."

Miss Howard, an English lady, has been appointed doctor to the Countess Li, in Pekin, China, and to a hospital established at Pekin by the foreign residents. The Countess Li supplies all the medicine for the patients, is a great friend to animals, and on being lately asked whether it was true that she supported one hundred cats, replied, "Alas! no; I have now only seventy."

The Emperor William is described as looking better than he has looked for years, and wearing a robust and hearty air. He regards himself at Ems as a soldier on leave of absence. He seldom wears his customary uniform, but generally appears in plain dress, which is however less becoming to him than his well-known regimentals. His mode of life at Ems is rather monotonous. He rises early, visits the "Brunnen," takes his constitutional walk on the promenade, and then sets to official work. Any distinguished frequenters of the famous Spa may be sure of an invitation to his majesty's ever hospitable board. The evenings are usually spent at the Royal Theater in the Kurhaus, where he sits among the audience without any particular box being set apart for him. He delights in listening to comedies and farces whose wit never fails to evoke a smile or arouse his laughter, which, ringing with unaffected pleasure, is always a treat for the whole house.

All Sorts.

Rifle clubs—gangs of pickpockets.

A Chestnut-street firm advertise mosquito canopies at net price.—[Philadelphia Item.

Some married couples are wedded together; others only chained.—[Philadelphia News.

The desire to go somewhere in hot weather is only equaled by the desire to get back again.

Mark Twain works every day. Sometimes he writes all day and then throws away the manuscript. Sensible man.

During this weather, there is nothing hotter than the woman with a dusting-broom who is wearing herself out doing nothing.—[Atlanta Constitution.

A Western journal heads an article: "A lunatic escapes and marries a widow." Escaped, eh? We should say he got caught.—[Binghamton Republican.

The individual who saw a mouse fighting with a piece of Limburger cheese readily realized that the battle is not always to the strong.—[Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

There is a fortune in store for the genius who shall produce a boiler-iron shoe for the small boy. Something warranted to last two weeks is what is wanted.—[Boston Transcript.

An old angler says that a fish does not suffer much pain from being hooked. Of course not. It is the thought of how his weight will be lied about that causes him anguish.

The crab is a very sociable fish. If one shakes hands with the toe of a bather it always wants to come, out of the water with him and have a good time.—[New Orleans Picayune.

There are many unpleasant things in this vale of tears, but a collar with a button-hole large enough to stick your head through will cause you about as much trouble as the rest of them.

Tanner cocktails are all the rage at Ocean Grove. They are made by adding one ounce of cracked ice to three ounces of filtered rain water. They are considered very healthy and fattening.

A person is expected to be thankful because he enjoys good health. Only a small boy can enjoy bad health, and then it must be bad enough to keep him out of school.—[New Orleans Picayune.

A Paris Bohemian is telling his mode of life to a friend from the provincial districts: "In the morning I awake," says he, "and ring for my valet de chambre." "How! you keep a valet de chambre?" "Well, no, but I keep a bell."

The truth must be told. Ruddinoze is fond of the cup. Hearing the reading of the story of Dives and Lazarus, the other day, he remarked, "Well, it's worth knowing that there are situations where a man craves water."—[Boston Transcript.

A cow with seven arrows sticking in various parts of her body was seen running at large near West Chester the other day. It is supposed that the West Chester Archery Club was practicing at a target in the neighborhood.—[Norristown Herald.

Detroiters are complaining of the poor quality of ice sold in that city. They say it is worm-eaten, mildewed, and much of it warmed over from year before last, and a ten-cent chunk won't last a family of six over two days. Why don't they lynch the ice-dealers!—[Norristown Herald.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Almost every day women are arrested for drunkenness.

The eloquent blind preacher, Rev. W. H. Milburn, is still lecturing in the city.

Twenty new lawyers were admitted to the San Francisco bar in one day last week.

The Supreme Court has decided that the City Registrar has power to choose his own assistants.

Of the naturalizations now being made, very large proportions are from Ireland and Germany.

A drunken man was arrested a few evenings since, who had several hundred dollars in his pocket.

A sudden death occurred the other day of a bather going into the water while in a heated condition.

The Father Matthew Temperance Society holds large and interesting meetings on Sabbath evenings at Irish-American Hall.

The Woman's Suffrage Association of California, will hold its next annual meeting in San Francisco, on the 7th of September.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is doing much good. Many children are rescued from beastly and cruel parents.

Dennis Kearney, who has been rusticating at Bartlett Springs, was expected in the city last Sunday, but he did not appear in the sand-lot.

The Murphy Temperance Society holds its weekly meetings on Sabbath evening. The numbers of the membership are steadily increasing.

Complaints are made that in the Golden Gate Park, where many women and children ride, some persons are guilty of unlawful and dangerous fast driving.

During the month of July, there were thirty-four fire alarms. Three buildings were totally destroyed, two were considerably damaged, and thirty-one slightly damaged.

The Mechanics' Fair has opened this week in their spacious pavilion. Every foot of the building has been taken up by exhibitors. The Fair will continue five weeks.

At the registration office one day last week, a lady made application to be registered as a voter, but the clerk said "No," without even paying her the compliment of asking her name.

Registration for the Presidential or General Election is quite brisk at the New City Hall. Every citizen, whether previously registered or not, must register in order to be able to vote on November 2d.

Vaccination is being prosecuted briskly among the people, and physicians are doing a considerable business in that line, in addition to the number who are being vaccinated gratuitously at the Health Office.

Rev. Dr. Talmage, the popular pulpit orator of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is now in this city, began his course of lectures in the Metropolitan Temple last Monday evening. The subject of the first was, "Big Blunders."

The papers report a large assembly of spectators at Bird's Point, last Saturday, to witness the sport of pigeon shooting. There were twenty-seven contestants, among whom was Judge Rix, of the Police Court. Where is Mr. Berg

Complaint is made by the large force engaged in the Clothing Bureau at the United States Military Headquarters, that they are compelled to work ten hours a day, while all other civilians employed in the Quartermaster's Department, are required to work only eight hours.

The new building of the All-Saints Episcopal Church's organization, last Sunday, was opened with appropriate services. The Right Rev. Bishop Kip, assisted by several of the clergy, officiated at the ceremonies. The church is under the rectorship of the Rev. Dr. Morrison.

In compliance with the request of the Board of Health to assist in checking the spread of small-pox, the Chinese Consul has posted proclamations throughout the Chinese quarters, ordering them to promptly report any and all cases to the Health Officer that may be found to exist now or develop hereafter.

The United States Grand Jury has made a final report, finding seventeen new indictments, which makes a total of forty-five for this term. The Grand Jury, and also the petty trial jury, in the United States District Court, have been discharged, and the Court adjourned for the term. The August term began last Monday.

Some scamp who was kindly entertained by Mrs. De Long, widow of the late Minister to Japan, of this city, who had in her house a very valuable cup and saucer of jade stone, and valued at several hundred dollars, a present from the Mikado of Japan, suddenly left the city, but not before he had stolen the cup and pawned it for a very small sum.

A wonderful clock, called the Pantarologue, is to be exhibited in the Mechanics' Institute Fair, now open. It is the invention and construction of Mr. Andrew Jackson, of this city. It contains an endless variety of independent astronomical and mathematical arrangements. Its present perfection is the result of three years of previous calculation and study.

The statistics of the Home for the Care of the Inebriates, for the past year, are painful. They are as follows: Admitted for alcoholic diseases, 212; insane, 177; discharged, alcoholic diseases, 199; insane, 175; died, 4; remaining, 11; average monthly admission, 64⅛. Of the 177 insane, 130 were, after examination, committed to the Napa Insane Asylum, 45 were discharged, and 2 died.

The case of Schroder who recently killed Dr. Lefevre, of Oakland, and who in the Police Court was judged guilty of murder, and held without bail for trial in the County Court, has been before the San Francisco Superior Court, Judge Evans presiding, on the petition of Rev. Dr. Stebbins asking for a writ of habeas corpus so that the accused might give bail and so be released from jail until the session of the court.

How easy it is for some people to devise plans to make money. They got up a great scare about the danger of the spread of small-pox, and all Chinatown is being fumigated because one or two cases were discovered there. Three or four other cases in other parts of the city are reported. Now some physicians are making money fast by vaccinations. One leading physician alone took in $75 for this service in a single day last week.

A morning paper says that the main object of the approaching visit of the Knights Templar to Chicago is not a mere pleasure jaunt; it is to make an earnest endeavor to induce the Grand Encampment to select San Francisco as the locality for its triennial conclave in 1883. They will be accompanied by a California band. In the Headquarters of the Grand Commandery of California there will be, during the Encampment, an unlimited supply of fresh native Californian fruits, and an abundance of native wines, for the entertainment of visitors.

The Free Library is destined to be a success. At a late meeting of the Trustees, the monthly report of the Secretary showed the following expenditures: For books, $798.24; salaries, $790; printing and stationery, $41.95; binding, $14.25; incidentals, $224.60. Total, $1,869.04. Total expenditures to date, $54,441; balance available from levy of 1879-80, $16,271.11; balance available from levy of 1880-81, $23,865. Total, $40,136.11. The Librarian's report showed an attendance during the month of 26,905, the daily average being 868. In the past year 14,368 volumes have been added to the library, making a total of 20,548.

The grand standard of the Knights Templar, which is to be taken to the great gathering at Chicago, and which was consecrated with such ceremony and display last Sunday by the pastor of Grace Church, Rev. Dr. Platt, is thus described: It is surmounted by a red Greek or double cross, with small red Maltese crosses in the upper corner, with a picture of a castle and two mounted knights in armor; a banneret in the left lower corner, and a pennant in the right lower corner; a triangle, including a cross and a crown, in the lower center. On the obverse, on a ground of white, is a red cross, over which is the Templar's motto, *In hoc signo vinces*—"conquer by this sign." Beneath are the Latin words from the first verse of the 115th psalm, *Non nobis, Domine! Non nobis sed tuo nomine da gloriam.*

Two Chinamen, accused of violating the license ordinance, were before the Police Court the other day. They were selling something without license. Their counsel called the attention of the Court to the fact that the new law says that "no license to transact any business or occupation shall be granted or issued by this State, or any city, for city and county, or town, or any municipal corporation, to any alien not eligible to become an elector of this State." It was claimed by the defense that if the statute was constitutional the defendants were entitled to be discharged, and further, that if the statute was constitutional it rendered the city ordinance unconstitutional. Judge Rix thought the statute was unconstitutional, but, nevertheless, fined the persons according to the penalty of the law. The case will be carried to the Superior Court.

NEWS SUMMARY.

An elevated railroad company has been licensed in Chicago.

Revised census returns make the population of St. Louis 340,000.

From present appearances Leadville will soon be a very important railroad center.

The steamer Westphalia from Hamburg to New York brought 1,400,000 francs in specie.

It is estimated that it will take three years to complete the entire compilation of the census.

A reward of $1,000 is offered for the arrest of the fugitive president of the Bank of Battleboro, Vt.

The messenger boys of New York who struck for higher wages are to receive 50c per week more.

Harvest prospects in Ireland are again causing anxiety. Rains during the last fortnight have been excessive.

A woman in Georgia administered morphia to herself and nine children recently. She left a note declaring that she did it deliberately.

A young physician of Lyons, France, has begun a fifteen days' fast for 2,000 francs if he succeeds, while he forfeits 100 francs each day of failure.

In Madrid there is a rumor that Don Carlos will shortly publish a manifesto declaring that he will never renounce his claim to the Spanish throne.

Dr. Parsons, an American missionary, and two of his American servants, have been murdered near Ismidt. Two Turks have confessed the crime.

The Treasury Department recently purchased 288,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the San Francisco, New Orleans, and Philadelphia mints.

Negotiations between the Russian Government and the Chinese Ambassador have been opened, and the Russian press express hopes that peace may be maintained.

A committee, including some of the leading members of the Roman aristocracy, has been formed to promote the holding of an international exhibition at Rome, in 1885.

The Irish Compensation bill passed the British House of Commons by a decisive majority, but it has been defeated in the Lords by a majority still larger in proportion to its numbers.

A concession for the preliminary works of the proposed tunnel beneath the English Channel, granted for five years in 1875, has been renewed by the French Government for three years.

Recent rains have done much damage to the cotton crop in Alabama. It is now thought that on the prairies and cotton lands not more than half the cotton will be made that was expected four weeks ago.

The census returns of 75 counties in Missouri show an increase of 325,442 since 1870. If the same relative increase holds in the remaining counties, the State's population will reach 2,200,000, an increase of half a million.

A monument is being erected in Mount Auburn over the remains of Charlotte Cushman. It is an obelisk of Hallowell granite, the design being an exact production in the form of Cleopatra's Needle as it stood at Heliopolis.

The first stone in the work of completing the shaft of the Washington Monument was laid a few days ago. President Hayes and others deposited coins underneath the stone. It will take about four years to finish the monument.

Father Bowtelle, of the Indian Commission has made an address, asking the co-operation of the Catholic Temperance Convention of the United States in forwarding temperance, education, industry and Catholicism among the Indians.

A National reunion of soldiers took place in Columbus, O., on the 10th, 11th and 12th. President Hayes, General Sherman, Garfield, Logan and others were to be there. Fifteen hundred Government tents have been pitched for the occasion.

Jay Gould is planning a great railroad from Cheyenne to Puget Sound, and he hopes to have it finished before the Northern Pacific is done. As the road would run through the National Park, in the Yellowstone, much travel would be attracted to that wonderful place.

General Garfield spent last Sabbath at the great Chautauque Assembly and in the afternoon was present in the Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, where 10,000 people were assembled. He was introduced by the leader of the meeting, George H. Stuart, but declined to speak.

An Eastern dispatch says that President Hayes will go to the Pacific Coast about September 1st. General A. D. McCook, and others of the Staff, will accompany him. The trip will include an excursion to Southern California. It is said that the President will make political addresses, and will be absent two months.

The people of Nebraska and all over that part of the West, have been much excited over the case of old John Bender and wife, members of the family of murderers, and who are now in Jail at Fremont, Neb. It is known that many murders have been committed by them during past years, and they are confessing some of them.

The United States Consul at Port Sarnia says that the business depression in Canada would seem to be the result of the exodus of some of its best citizens. The emigrants who crossed over at that point alone during the year ending June 30th, 1880, and who declared their intentions of becoming permanent residents of the United States, numbered 77,059.

A telegram from Paris says that the repeated announcement that Jesuits intend to reopen their colleges, is a challenge which the Government will meet by repealing the law of 1850, which the *Republique Francaise* declares made the surveillance of the Jesuits illusory, gave superior instruction into their hands, and encouraged a faction hostile to the nation.

For a week past, Gladstone, the great English Premier, has been seriously ill. There were very grave apprehensions as to the result. He is now convalescent. Secretary Evarts at Washington has sent instructions to Minister Lowell, at London, to express to Her Majesty's Government the great concern of the United States Government at the illness of Mr. Gladstone and their hopes for his speedy recovery.

There now seems to be a strong probability that there is to be a long and fierce war between England and Afghanistan. Cabul is to be evacuated by the British. Troops are being hastened forward from England to the seat of war. The London *Times* says: To abandon Cabul may mean the expenditure in a few years of fresh blood and treasure. To abandon Candahar may mean the loss of India.

The Irish members of the British Parliament intend to move a resolution in the House of Commons at the earliest opportunity, declaring that the direct and indirect share of the peerage in legislation is far in excess of its legitimate interests in the Government of the empire, and that the time will come when, to repress this preponderance, the sons, brothers, and heirs presumptive of members of the House of Lords, will be declared incapable of sitting in the House of Commons.

It looks as though the British war in Afghanistan is to be renewed with vigor. Since the routing of the army of General Burrows, there has been much excitement in military circles. Both from England and India reinforcements are being energetically despatched, and besides six battalions of infantry and three battalions of artillery will soon be passing through the Suez Canal. Without counting recent additions, the total number of troops occupied by the Afghan war is sixty thousand, of which number forty thousand are within the frontier of Afghanistan.

The great faster, Dr. Tanner, accomplished his attempted wonderful feat. Those who at first declared it impossible for him to live so long on only water, now acknowledge that he has done so. That he was hungry at the expiration of the forty days, no one need be told. He broke the fast by beginning on watermelons. A dispatch from New York on the following day says: Dr. Tanner spent the day quietly and saw very few visitors. His physicians say he is improving as well as can be expected after such a long fast. A special to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: When asked as to his future movements, Dr. Tanner said he had not given them any thought. "I've been offered," said he, "$2,700 to deliver ten lectures in California, and as I have long been anxious to visit the Pacific Slope, I am inclined to think favorably of that."

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—Since the 1st inst. the exports in barrels have been as follows: To Central America, 5,610; South America, 129; Mexico, 85. On the middle of the month another China steamer will sail, and as usual will take a considerable invoice of flour. For choice brands the demand is good, and for medium and common grades there is a fair market at current rates. There is nothing to indicate that there will be any lower prices in the future than those which now rule the market.

We quote, Superfine common, $3 50@$3 62½; Superfine, $3 75@$4 00; extra superfine, $4 12½@$4 25; choice and extra choice, $5 25@$5 75; Oregon, good to choice, $4 50@$5 00.

WHEAT—At this date last year the situation as compared with to-day was as follows:

	1879.	1880.
Liv. quotations,	8s6d@9s8d.	9s10d@10s3d
Freight rates,	45@50s.	55@60s
Local market,	$1.65@1.75.	$1.40@1.55

The prices above are for spot lots are average California in Liverpool, and for good to choice shipping in this city.

The wheat yield in California, as nearly as can be ascertained from the most authentic sources, will be almost, if not quite, up to the most sanguine predictions of those who prophesied early in the season in very large and very round numbers. True, even at this date, calculations are based more or less on guess-work, but the facts that we have a largely increased acreage and a yield to the acre in many localities beyond the average, are thoroughly established. The June northers affected the week seriously in some quarters, and much of the grain which has arrived in market is of the injured class, pinched, light and off-grade. But this is no criterion of the crop as a whole, as the poorest invaribly crowds itself to market as early in the season as possible. The grain this year, as a rule, is quite clean, and if the improvement in this regard continues, there will be little room for the complaints which in the past and quite recently have been urged against California wheat on account of having mixed with it inferior grains. Latest foreign advices confirm the opinion that European crops will hardly come up to the average. Late rains have told unfavorably on the crops in Great Britain, although not to any very great detriment. In Germany the wheat crop will be heavier than usual, but this will be fully offset by deficits in other parts of the continent, and probably within her own borders on account of shortness in the rye yield. Our home market is yet comparatively inactive. Receipts since July 1st have been 525,000 centals, while this time a year ago they had reached 878,000 centals. The exports thus far this season are less than one-third what they were the same time last year. For choice shipping, wheat exporters are offering about $1 50, but most holders refuse to accept any such figure.

We quote Superfine, $1.40@1.45; fair to choice milling, $1.55@$1.60; shipping, $1.40@1.55.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS—Charters have been rather active the past week, four vessels having been added to the wheat fleet. The market continues firm, the rate for wooden vessels being about £3, and for iron ships £3 2s. The disengaged tonnage is light. The number of ships almost due is not large.

	Engaged.	Disengaged.	To Arrive.
1880.	16,118	20,397	189,053
1879.	34,507	28,554	161,872

BARLEY—In feed barley for some not very well founded reason, there is more than ordinary activity at present. Notwithstanding prices have advanced, buyers continue plentiful and willing to purchase at prices several notches above the range of a week or two ago. Some holders anticipate quite a boom and are asking an advance on the highest figures at which sales have been made. Very ordinary barley has been sold this week for 80c, and some very good has changed hands at 82½c. In Chevalier the market is less active and only the very best receives much attention.

We quote feed, 80@85c; Brewing, 85@90; Chevalier, $1.25@$1 45; for fair to choice bay, ——; for Coast, 90c@$1 20.

OATS—Receipts are light, but the supply is more than adequate for all demand. There is considerable inquiry for fair to good feed, and this grade is a shade firmer. Milling is quiet and nominal.

We quote milling at $1 50@$1 55; good to choice feed, $1 35@$1 45; common to fair feed, $1 20@$1 30.

CORN—The market is dull, with a weak tendency. There are far more sellers than buyers, and the latter decline to operate unless they can name their own figures. Unless an export demand should spring up, the corn market is likely to lag at low figures. With other feed cheap and abundant, consumers give corn the go-by.

We quote white at $1 25@1 35; large yellow, $1 07½@——; small round yellow, $1 10@1 12½.

RYE—Inactivity reigns at present in this market. Offerings are light. Holders are not disposed to make concessions to effect sales.

We quote Stockton choice at $1 00@1 25; coast 75c@90c.

BUCKWHEAT—Is very scarce and wanted.

WOOL—The California spring clip, with the exception of a few scattering lots is disposed of. Receipts from Oregon continue to arrive, and within the next few weeks the Oregon clip will have been placed. The choicest Oregon wools were purchased several months ago for the Eastern market. The demand at present is mostly local, the mills paying higher prices than purchasers on Eastern account are justified in offering. Southern wools and inferior grades of Northern and Oregon receive little or no attention at present.

Southern, fair to good, 20@24; Southern choice, 25@26; San Joaquin, fair to good, 22@26; San Joaquin, choice, 27½@28; Northern, fair to good, 26@29; Northern, choice, 30@31; Northern fancy, 32@33; Oregon, eastern, fair to good, 22@24; Oregon, eastern, choice, 26@27; Oregon, valley, fair to good, 28@30; Oregon, valley, choice, 31@33.

BUTTER—There is a very good demand for all except inferior grades. Stocks are well cleaned up, and the market is in a very healthy condition. Extra choice sells in small lots on 30 to 60 days' time for an advance above our quotations. From this time forward until the rainy season sets in butter that can be distinguished from lard or axle grease will be very good property and find a ready market. Firkin is nominal at 22½@24c. Pickled is quotable at 24@25c, but it is too early in the season for any great movement.

EGGS—There is an unusually light demand, and notwithstanding receipts are down to minimum proportions, the market is rather easy than otherwise. Many consignments arrive in very poor condition, being affected by the weather and having been held back too long. Consumers are very particular and will not buy eggs which have to be scrambled to make a presentable appearance. Choice eggs are scarce and bring top prices.

CHEESE—Stocks are light and well concentrated. The market is quite firm and hardening.

We quote: California choice fresh roll butter 25@27½c; common to good roll, 20@23c; Cheese, California, 13@16c; Western Cheese —— ℔; California Eggs, 22@24c.

POTATOES AND ONIONS—The potato market is weak, and for ordinary kinds purchasers name their own price. Choice potatoes command about 50 cts. per hundred pounds. Onions are in good demand, particularly silverskins, at advanced prices.

We quote potatoes, River, early rose, @ c; reds, @ c; Cuffey's Cove, reds, —@—; Humboldt, @ sweet potatoes, $—@—; Petalumas, —@—; Chili garnets, @ ; peach blows, —; new potatoes 30@50c; onions, red, 85c@$1.00; silver skins, $1.10@$1.22½.

HONEY—The export demand for choice strained honey continues good. Exporters are paying 7c for round lots. Small and select lots command a fraction more. There is little doing in other grades.

Comb, White, per pound, 12½@13; Comb, dark to good, 10@11c; Strained, choice to extra choice, 7@7½c; Dark and Candied, 5@6½.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS—The market is generally well supplied and easy.

Beef, 1st quality, dressed net, per pound, 6@6½; Beef, 2d quality, 4½@5; Beef, 3d quality, 3@4; Mutton, choice, dressed, per pound, 3½@4; Hogs, 1st quality, gross, per pound, 5@5½; Hogs, 2d quality, 3½@4; Hogs, dressed, 7@7½; Veal, small, per pound, 7@8; Veal, large, 6@7; Lamb, spring, per pound, 4@5.

Reliable Testimony.

Where testimonials give the residence of the parties it is an easy matter for any person to verify them. Thousands of people from all parts of the Pacific Coast can and have expressed the opinion that there is no other article in the world equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP for common toilet use. A great many people have tested this soap for skin diseases. Among others we give the following from parties who have thoroughly tested PHOSPHATE SOAP:

OAKLAND, Cal., April 5, 1880.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: Some two or three months ago, I had a boy about two years old that had suffered for a year with a severe eruption on the head and face, caused by teething. The child was in such misery that it would often be awakened out of sleep by the severe itching. He would then scratch his head and face until the blood ran from the scabs. We tried everything we could find, but nothing seemed to give any permanent relief until we tried PHOSPHATE SOAP. Before we had used one cake, the child's head and face were entirely healed, and there has been no appearance of the disease since.

MICHAEL KANE No. 1068 Kirkham St.

FORT VERDE, Arizona, Dec. 12, 1879.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: Having received your box of PHOSPHATE SOAP, and having used only one cake of SOAP out of the three, I am happy to say that it has completely cured my sore eyelids which was caused by the alkali dust in Idaho Territory, in 1877, and have been sore ever since until I used PHOSPHATE SOAP.

CORPORAL DENNIS BURKE, Twelfth Infantry.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27, 1879.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: After a number of trials of Soaps, I have learned that the PHOSPHATE is certainly the very best for shaving. I thank you for its introduction. JAMES P. ARTHUR.

He Still Lives.

Some years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, of Buffalo, N. Y., and London, was sent for to examine a terrible disease of the knee-joint, resulting in ulceration and extensive sloughing of the bone and tissues. The man's life had been despaired of by the previous attendants. Amputation at the thigh was promptly decided upon and skillfully performed by Dr. Pierce, and as after treatment to purify the blood and prevent a recurrence of the malady the doctor's Golden Medical Discovery was freely prescribed. The man's system was thoroughly purified and strengthened, he rapidly gained his health, the stump healing nicely, and he is to-day a happy man. This case was among the first in which this wonderful blood purifier was tested. It has since manifested its wonderful power over the worst scrofulous and other blood diseases. Taken for a time it so purifies and strengthens the system as to strongly fortify it against the encroachments of diseases. Sold by druggists.

MIDDLEVILLE, Mich., Feb. 15th, 1879.

HON. R. V. PIERCE:

Dear Sir—I would say that I have sold your medicines for seven years. The Golden Medical Discovery is the best cough remedy I have ever used and in every case where I have recommended it, it has cured. I have used it in my family for my children. It cures their coughs and colds in a day or two. My wife has used it several times when down sick. It invariably gives immediate relief. Its sale increases daily.

J. B. KESTER, Druggist.

"Won't You Kiss My Little Darling?" is the title of a song, a copy of which the author has sent to this office. Send your little darling in some day and see.

A Good Housewife.

The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See other column.

The Summer Solstice.

One great reason why hot weather is so debilitating lies in the fact that the body is exhausted by the labors of the year. Indeed, it is natural that this should be so. In order, therefore, to resist this tendency to exhaustion it only becomes necessary to reinvigorate the body which can readily be done by one or two bottles of Warner's Safe Tonic. This remedy is being extensively used by physicians for this purpose and is for sale by druggists in all parts of the world.

The Robertson Process

For working rebellious ores is remarkable for its simplicity and cheapness. No other method is known which so completely reduces rebellious gold and silver ores to the same condition as free milling ore. Parties who have the machinery for pulverizing and amalgamating can erect a suitable furnace for using the Robertson Process at a cost of from $1,000 to $1,500, according to capacity required. For full particulars address John A. Robertson, the patentee, P. O. box 552, Oakland, Cal.

Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.,

Will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days' trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay.

Furniture.

New and second-hand at auction prices. H. Schellhaas', 11th St., Odd Fellows' Building, Oakland, Cal. Country orders promptly attended to.

Ayer's Ague Cure has saved thousands of lives in the malarial districts of this and other countries. It is warranted a certain and speedy remedy, and free from all harmful ingredients.

J. W. Shaeffer & Co., 321 and 323 Sacramento St., San Francisco, employ no drummers. Cigars sold very cheap.

ALL Photographs made at the New York Gallery No. 25 Third St., S. F., are guaranteed to be first-class. Prices to suit the times. J. H. PETERS & Co.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

UNLIKE PILLS
And the usual Purgatives,
Is Pleasant to Take,

And will prove at once the most potent and harmless **System Renovator** and **Cleanser** that has yet been brought to public notice. For **Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Piles**, and *all disorders arising from an obstructed state of the system*, it is incomparably the *best curative extant*.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is put up in bronzed tin boxes only. *Price, 60 Cents.* Procure Descriptive Pamphlet from your druggist, or address the proprietor,
J. E. HETHERINGTON, New York or San Francisco.

ELECTRIC BELTS

Bands and Appliances, for the cure of Nervous, Chronic and Special Diseases, can be procured from the PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 513 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal. Send for Free Pamphlet and The Electric Review, containing full particulars. *Avoid bogus appliances of every description claiming electric qualities.*

P. N. P. Co. (New Series), No. 128.

GARLAND'S VEGETABLE COUGH Drops, the greatest known remedy for all Throat and Lung Complaints. For sale by all druggists.

National Surgical Institute (Western Division), 319 Bush St., S. F. Devoted to the treatment of Cripples, Piles, Fistula, &c. Send for circulars.

MONTGOMERY'S Temperance Hotel, 227 and 229 Second St., S. F. Board and Room per day, 75c to $1; per week $4 to $5. Six meal tickets, $1. Baggage to and from H...

Pacific Bank.

Cor. Pine and Sansome Streets.
San Francisco, CALIFORNIA, July 1, 1880.

Capital Stock, paid up. - $1,000,000.00
Surplus, - - - $422,832.53

We desire to call your attention to the annexed *STATEMENT* of this Bank; and offer our services to any that may desire to do business with us.

From our long experience in Banking we have a thorough knowledge of the business and no efforts will be spared by us to render those opening accounts, or doing business with us every advantage appertaining to their interest.

ASSETS.

Real Estate (Bank Building)	$ 150,000 00
Bills Receivable	1,212,364 51
Overdrafts (Solvent)	93,448 08
Real Estate taken for debt.	3,504 50
Land Ass'n and Dock Stock	7,437 60
Due from Banks & Bankers	706,963 88
Cash (coin in our vault)	963,267 57
	$3,136,986 14

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Reserve Fund (surplus)	422,832 53
Due Depositors	1,515,696 80
Due Banks and Bankers	195,419 31
Due Dividends	3,037 50
	$3,136,986 14

We respectfully call attention to our facilities for doing every kind of legitimate Banking Business; and **solicit accounts** of Merchants, Manufacturers, Banks and Bankers, Farmers, and all doing business in our line.

We give advice in detail of all credits, and acknowledge promptly all letters, and will furnish a private **telegraphic code** to correspondents, when requested.

Shipments of Gold and Silver Bullion will have special care and prompt returns.

Being connected by Telephone with all the principal warehouses and the "Produce Exchange," we keep thoroughly posted in the Wheat, Grain and Flour market, and are prepared at all times to make loans on Flour, Wheat and Barley, and other approved merchandise in warehouse.

Investments made on Commission, and special attention given to the negotiation of first-class loans of cities, counties and other corporations.

We buy and sell Bills of Exchange on the Principal Cities in the UNITED STATES, ENGLAND, FRANCE and GERMANY.

Collections made and prompt returns rendered at market rates of exchange.

Telegraphic Transfers made with NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO, and principal cities of the U. S.; also, cable transfers to Europe.

Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits issued on the principal cities of the UNITED STATES and EUROPE.

Loans made on good collaterals or approved names. Good Business Notes and Drafts discounted at lowest market rates.

Deposits received, subject to check without notice.

National, State, City and County Bonds and Warrants, and other Securities, bought and sold.

Banking is a business that should be reciprocally beneficial to borrower and lender.

Favor and benevolence are not the attributes of good Banking; strict justice and a rigid performance of contracts are its proper foundation.

A good Banker is one who takes better care of other peoples money than his own.

A Prudent and Conservative Course is one of the first principles of successful Banking. This will be our policy.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. G. MURPHY, Cashier. R. H. McDONALD, President.

W-S. CALIFORNIA BUCK OR GOAT Gloves, cheapest and best. W. Shires, 506 Market St., San Francisco. Send for price list.

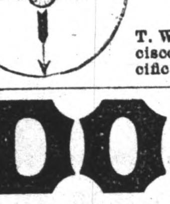
In making any purchase or in writing in response to any advertisement in this paper, you will please mention the name of the paper.

Our **WELL AUGER** is the cheapest, bores the fastest. We are the oldest and largest firm in America. Send for our pictorial catalogue. UNITED STATES MF'G CO., Chicago, Ill.

MOULDERS WANTED —AT THE— RISDON IRON WORKS San Francisco.

ST. MATTHEW'S HALL,
SAN MATEO, CAL.
A Classical and Military School for Boys.
14th YEAR.
Prepares students for State University or Practical Business. Trinity Session commences July 22d.
REV. ALFRED LEE BREWER, M. A., Principal.

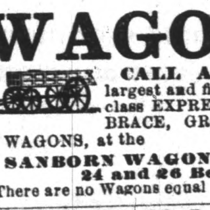
INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
824 and 826 Kearny St., San Francisco.
$1 25 and $1 50 PER DAY.
H. C. PATRIDGE, ... PROPRIETOR.
Two Concord Coaches, with the name of the Hotel on, will always be in waiting at the landing to convey passengers to the Hotel free. ☞ Be sure you get into the right Coach: if you do not, they will charge you



CALVERT'S CARBOLIC SHEEP WASH
$2 per gallon.
T. W. JACKSON, San Francisco, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast.

DO NOT FAIL to send for our Price List for 1880. FREE to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of everything required for personal or family use, with over 1,200 Illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

W. R. ALLEN & CO.,
761 Market St., S. F.
GARDEN HOSE,
BEST QUALITY AND LOWEST PRICE.
Brass Cocks and Valves
For Water and Steam.
IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS.
Send for price lists.



Jackson's Agricultural Machine Works and Foundry,
Sixth and Bluxome Sts., Near Southern Pacific Railroad, San Francisco.
For circulars and further information, address as above,
BYRON JACKSON, Proprietor.

WAGONS.



CALL AND SEE THE largest and finest stock of first-class EXPRESS, THOROUGH-BRACE, GROCER and BUSINESS WAGONS, at the
SANBORN WAGON DEPOT,
24 and 26 Beale St., S. F.
☞ There are no Wagons equal to them.

CARRIAGES.



H. M. BLACK & CO., Carriage Makers.
74 and 76 New Montgomery St., one block from Palace Hotel, San Francisco.
All kinds of Spring and Thorough-Brace Wagons, Express Wagons, Stages, Soda and Butcher Wagons, Grocery, Livery and Surveyor's Wagons, etc.
WAGONS and CARRIAGES
Of every description made to order. ☞ Genuine Imported Wagons constantly on hand and for sale. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

GEO. W. SHREVE,



214 Bush St., San Francisco.
Importer and Jobber —OF— **GUNS, PISTOLS,**
FISHING TACKLE
And Sportsmen's Goods.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC
SPECIFIC No. 28
In use 25 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital W... and Prostration... $1 per vial, or... SOLD BY...

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE

A vegetable preparation and the **only sure remedy** in the world for **Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver and Urinary Diseases.**

☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

☞ For the cure of **Diabetes**, call for **Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.**

☞ For the cure of **Bright's** and the other diseases, call for **Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.**

SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE
SAFE DIABETES CURE
SAFE BITTERS NERVINE PILLS
READ: Save Thyself

☞ **Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.**
H. H. WARNER & CO., Proprietors, Rochester, N. Y.
☞ Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

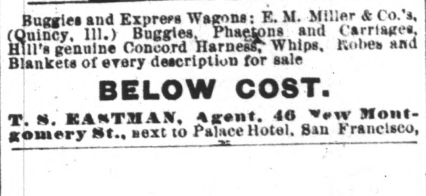
Ask your druggist for it. Sold by all wholesale druggists in San Francisco, Sacramento and Portland.

F. W. SPENCER
Pianoforte Company.

Owing to the increasing demand for our Matchless Spencer Pianos and Smith American Organs of Boston, we have greatly enlarged our place of business and now have one of the largest and finest stocks of instruments on the coast, including the Matchless "Spencer Pianos," square and upright; also Steinway's, Knabe, Chickering, Emerson, Miller's, Bradbury's and other makers, at all prices.

Mason & Hamlin, George Woods
—AND—
"Smith American Organs of Boston,"
Sold on installments if desired.
Send for circulars. F. W. SPENCER & Co.,
23 and 25 Fifth St., San Francisco.
N. B.—Pianos tuned repaired and for rent.

CONCORD CARRIAGES.



Buggies and Express Wagons; E. M. Miller & Co.'s, (Quincy, Ill.) Buggies, Phaetons and Carriages, Hill's genuine Concord Harness, Whips, Robes and Blankets of every description for sale
BELOW COST.
T. S. EASTMAN, Agent, 46 New Montgomery St., next to Palace Hotel, San Francisco,

THE OREGON
CELEBRATED



Diuretic
KIDNEY TEA.

Kind nature's own remedy—her "last, best gift to man." A plant which grows in mountain fastnesses, seldom trodden by human foot.

There are thousands afflicted with diseases of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs who suffer in silence rather than to make known their troubles. Others seek relief by the use of various patent medicines, which, if they do not aggravate the disease at least do not lessen it. Even those who secure the advice of physicians often fail to get relief, owing to the very complicated and delicate nature of the organs affected. The OREGON KIDNEY TEA is a strictly vegetable production, and will not injure the smallest child, nor the most delicate woman, but will cure Pain in the Back and Kidneys, non-retention of Urine, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Bladder or Kidneys, Brick Dust Deposit in Urine, Leucorrhoea, Painful or Suppressed Menstruation, and all complaints arising from a diseased or debilitated state of the kidneys or urinary organs of either sex.

Hodge, Davis & Co., Proprietors,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
☞ FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ☜
Price, ONE DOLLAR.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY



Is a certain cure for Nervous Debility, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses. **DR. MINTIE** will agree to forfeit **Five Hundred Dollars** for a case of this kind the Vital Restorative (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price, $3 a bottle; four times the quantity, $10. Sent to any address. Confidentially, by A. E. MINTIE, M. D., 11 Kearny St. San Francisco. Send for pamphlet.

N. CURRY & BRO.
113 Sansome St., San Francisco.
Sole Agents for the



SHARPS RIFLE CO., OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
—FOR—
California, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, Washington Territory, and Idaho. Also, Agents for W. W. Greener's Celebrated Wedgefast, Chokebore, Breech-loading Double Guns; and all kinds of Guns, Rifles and Pistols made by the Leading Manufacturers of England and America. **Ammunition** of all kinds in quantities to suit.

CAMELLINE
FOR THE COMPLEXION AND TEETH,
Supersedes Everything.
PRICE, 50c and $1.
☞ Sold by Druggists and general dealers. ☜

PHOSPHATE SOAP



A superb article for the toilet, beneficial to the skin, giving it a soft, velvety appearance, and leaving a soothing, pleasant sensation after use, imparting a healthy, natural and lasting beauty to the complexion. It eradicates the poisonous effects of cosmetics; preventing skin diseases by acting as a constant purifier and disinfectant; if used constantly will cure skin diseases of long standing; is superior to any other article for bathing infants; cleansing and healing for all eruptions on the scalp or face of children; good for the teeth; produces a soft, creamy lather, nicely adapted to shaving or shampooing, removes dandruff, and gives health to the scalp without injuring the hair.

The genuine merits of PHOSPHATE SOAP and persistent advertising will force every druggist, groceryman and general dealer to order it by the gross sooner or later. Ask for it in every store. The retail price is 25 cents per cake. We wish to sell it only at wholesale, but in case you cannot find it we will send a nice box of three cakes by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 85 cents in stamps.

If your wife is in the habit of using cosmetics of any kind, advise her to give up the pernicious practice, as the most harmless face powders obstruct the pores of the skin and sooner or later injure the complexion, while PHOSPHATE SOAP removes all impurities and assists nature in developing a natural, healthy and beautiful skin.

It is an old proverb that an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure. Twenty-five cents invested in a cake of PHOSPHATE SOAP will save hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills. It acts as a constant disinfectant, preventing Salt Rheum and other skin diseases.

If your wife will persist in the use of cosmetics buy her a cake of PHOSPHATE SOAP and tell her to use it every night before retiring. In that way much of the harm will be avoided, as the skin will thereby be able to retain much of its natural vigor and beauty.

STANDARD SOAP CO.,
204 Sacramento St., S. F.

STAMP CABINET.
JUST THE THING
For Linen Marking, Etc.

This cut represents a *fac-simile* of the Cabinet (open), which consists of fourteen articles, as follows:

1.—Name in Full, any Style Letter desired.
2.—Fancy Initial of Surname.
3.—Initials of Entire Name.
4.—Bottle of Indelible Ink, Blue or Black, warranted.
5.—Bottle of Ink, Red, Blue, Violet or Green.
6.—Pad and Distributor for Colored Ink.
7.—Pad and Distributor for Indelible Ink.
8.—Bottle of Gold Bronze.
9.—Bottle of Silver Bronze.
10.—Camel's-hair Brush, for applying Bronze.
11.—Twenty-five Transparent Cards, new styles.
12.—Twenty-five Superfine Bristol Cards, Assorted Colors.
13.—Patent Cabinet.
14.—Card Case.



PRICE, $2.00.

Every man, woman and child should have one of these Cabinets, as it is something entirely new and useful, neat, clean and compact. If judiciously used, it will do all your Linen Marking, Card Printing, etc., for years. The Indelible Ink is manufactured expressly for this Cabinet, and is warranted not to gum up the Stamps or wash out. The Pads, when saturated with ink, contain enough for one thousand impressions each. Below we give a few samples of our styles of letters, any other style of letter desired furnished:

No. 1. Thomas Smith.
No. 2. Bertha R. Spuds.
No. 3. Miss Nellie Fisher.
No. 4. Chas. S. P.
No. 5. Don F. M

BUSINESS STAM...

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, August 19th, 1880.

POLITICAL CLIPPINGS.

Col. S. P. Brockway, a well-known Republican of Albion, Michigan, is also out for Hancock.

The Hancock Veteran Club of New Haven, Connecticut, is composed of 100 members. Twenty-eight of them are Republicans.

Captain W. S. Powell, of Visalia, an old and well known Republican, says he has always voted the Republican ticket but will vote for Hancock this fall.

R. J. Haire, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney of Jackson county, Mich., and one of the most prominent Greenback stumpers of the State, has written a long letter giving his reasons for supporting Hancock.

There are twenty-five Republicans and seven Greenbackers employed in my piano and organ works at Washington, N. J., who who will vote for Hancock and English.

DANIEL F. BEATTY.

When the war was over the Republican party did its best to keep the South under the iron hand of the military power. Is it any wonder that in the whole South the Republican party cannot get a single Electoral vote?

From the Washington *Post*: Much difficulty is experienced in arranging the line of march for the Garfield ratification display, so as not to trot the boys over any of the streets where the rotten De Golyer pavement chokes up the way.

Garfield's record on the Chinese question is disgusting the Pacific Coast people. He voted against the "Fifteen Passenger Bill" and made a speech against it. He also voted against passing the bill over Hayes' veto.

Mr. Oberly, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of the State of Illinois, writes to the Democratic National Committee that Illinois will certainly go Democratic this fall. He says that Grant men will vote for Hancock.

The Democracy of Maine and the noble Union party send greeting to the Democracy of the nation through the National Democratic Committee of the glorious news of a united party, determined on a decisive victory at the polls.

Among the very influential German newspapers which have lately left the Republican cause and come out for Hancock and English, is the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt*, and the Republicans of its locality are in the midst of grief and anger and confusion therefor.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, Republican, says: The stupid Republican editors who are trying to get stories abroad to prove that Hancock was a negligent General and cruel to his soldiers had better be locked up. They do more harm than good.

The Detroit *Free Press* announces that General Hamilton, ex-United States Marshal of Wisconsin, has joined the invincible army of citizens who are supporting the election of General Hancock for President. He has been one of the most prominent and zealous Republicans in the State.

Hon Milton J. Southard, of Ohio, in Washington a few days ago said to a reporter of the *Post* in that city, that he had traveled about a great deal in the State and says the Democrats are confident of carrying Ohio. He argues that this confidence would not exist unless there were good grounds.

The New York *Herald* is an Independent newspaper, the greatest and most independent newspaper in the world. It supports Hancock and English in this campaign, but treats each of the great parties alike and with equal fairness, in every thing which appertains to their meetings, their Conventions, and their demonstrations.

A point that should be well considered is that when the Republican party controlled Congress they ran the ordinary expenses of the Government up to $190,000,000. This enormous figure was reached in 1874. In 1878, with only the control of one House, the Democrats forced the ordinary expenditures down to $153,544,745.

Coincidences: About the time that Gen. Hancock fought the battle of Gettysburg, Gen. Garfield turned his back to the front and went into politics. About the time Gen. Hancock issued Order No. 40 at New Orleans, Mr. Garfield was negotiating at Washington with Oakes Ames for the shares in Credit Mobilier, on which he afterward received a cash dividend of $329.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Sun* inquires: Is it not true that the letter of the Republican candidate for Vice-President is intended to convey the impression that in enfranchising the negro the Republican party committed suicide? Is it not also true that thousands of Republicans would willingly aid in disfranchising the negro if they could thereby keep their party in power.

Pixley of the *Argonaut*, calls General Walsh the "militia General from Ireland," whereupon the Sacramento *Bee*, Republican, says: In the dark days of the rebellion, when the aforesaid Pixley was cavorting to the rear on "that mule," General Walsh was engaged in stopping rebel bullets in the Chickahominy swamps. Perhaps Pixley was more grateful then than he is now. Shame!

Says the *Examiner*: The Republican party has lived on the negro vote, which it created, and now it is for the Chinese for the reason that, having lost its grip on "the colored man and brother," it must reinforce in some other direction, and the Mongolian is ready and at hand. The foreign allies of the Democracy are from Europe, and those of the Republicans from Africa and Asia.

Hancock and English clubs are being formed in every section of Paterson N. J., some wards having two or three clubs. The enthusiasm among the Democrats is unprecedented. Of the eighty members of the Hancock Veteran Legion one-third are Republican soldiers who will vote for Hancock for President, but on the rest of the ticket will vote for the Republican nominees.

Horace Baker, of Cashton, Wisconsin, writes: I can't vote for the Chicago nominees. I have always been an uncompromising Republican, but now I will go back to my old nest, because I know you are to be trusted. We won't vote for Garfield. We never saw a Democratic printed ticket at our polls, but I will pledge you a majority for Hancock if you will give me a chance to go for them."

Carl Schurz, who is now spouting for Garfield, in a speech in Indianapolis during the campaign of 1872, said this of the Republican party: "Has it fought against corruption? No. The party, in ninety-nine out of one hundred cases, has shielded fraud and corruption. A system of whitewashing and hushing up was resorted to because those who had committed these malpractices are ardent followers of the party."

The Republicans should certainly, the Springfield *Republican*, Independent, thinks, endeavor to clear their candidate of the widespread suspicion which has been engendered as to his honesty. It will not do to pooh, pooh, the official record of Congress. The charges must be met and disproved, and they had better be about it. But the worst is, that can't be done.

Substantial proofs come of the augmentation of Democratic voting strength, and of quickened zeal in the Democratic ranks from Sacramento. Among these is the of the *Democratic Advertiser* from semi-weekly paper. Mr. Reavis, soundly Democratic con- ing in the good cause, abundanly aid

A letter from Nebraska says: Place Nebraska in the Democratic column. Thousands of Republicans say that they cannot vote for Garfield.

Col. J. S. Lowery, a former Republican, is the Vice President of the Hancock Club of Utica, N. Y., of which Judge Gridly, another former Republican is President.

Hon. George R. Wendling, heretofore a Republican, and the well known Illinois lawyer whose brilliant lecture in reply to Bob Ingersoll gave him such an honorable fame, has renounced Garfield and will take the stump for Hancock.

The Buffalo *Courier* says: Oldenburg, Ind, is a town of 2,000 inhabitants, all Germans, and all Democrats to a man. A Hancock Club at Waynesburg, Greene county, Pa., has twenty-two straight Republicans on the roll of membership.

"Our system does not provide that one President should inaugurate another," says General Hancock. Grant took another view of it, and was determined to use the whole power of the Government to inaugurate Hayes, in spite of the majority against him.

Winfield S. Hancock says: "The true and proper use of the military power, besides defending the national honor against foreign nations, is to uphold the laws and civil government, and to secure to every person residing among us the enjoyment of life, liberty and property."

Louisville *Courier-Journal*: Hayes is detested on the Pacific Coast because of his persistent opposition to any measures looking to the prevention of Chinese immigration. Garfield has voted against such restrictive measures every time, and his course has hurt him with California Republicans.

The Edmore, Mich., *Gazette*, heretofore Independent, has declared for Hancock. It prefers "the brilliant civil and heroic military record of Gen. Hancock" to "the infamous record of James A. Garfield, as shown up and proven by the leading Republican press of the country at the time of their occurrence.

Says the *Examiner*: George Wilkes, in announcing his purpose of voting for Hancock, says that, while he never fancied West Pointers much, he never knew one of the regular brand that would steal. There is a good deal in such a recommendation, the Boston *Globe* thinks, when applied to an opponent of the victim of Oakes Ames and De Golyer.

George Wilkes, a prominent Eastern Republican, writes from Paris that he shall vote for Hancock. He was pleased with Garfield's nomination as before Grant, but, says he, "Hancock *fills the bill*." He believes that Hancock will be invited to the White House in large part by the same patriotic men who sent honest Abraham Lincoln there for two terms.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

CINCINNATI, June 24, 1880.—Mr. Watterson, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the platform, as follows:

The Democrats of the United States, in Convention assembled, declare:

1. We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the teachings and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

2. Opposition to centralization, and that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the power of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever be the forms of government, a real despotism; no sumptuary laws; separation of Church and State for the good of each; common schools to be fostered and protected.

3. Home rule; honest money, consisting of gold, silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and National, and a tariff for revenue only.

4. The subordination of the military to the civil power, and a general and thorough reform of the civil service.

5. Right to a free ballot, as the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

6. The existing Administration, representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of the right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and Deputy Marshals to intimidate and obstruct elections, and the unprecedented use of the veto power to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils their institutions.

7. The great fraud of 1876, by which, upon a false count of the electoral vote of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of civil war, submitted for the time, in the firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish the crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than was ever addressed to the conscience of a nation of freemen.

8. We execrate the course of this Administration in making places for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villains upon the people. [This was read again, in response to demands, and was received with loud applause.]

9. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for election to the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, unsullied by the assaults of the common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standard of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

10. Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the sea and on the land; no discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

11. An amendment of the Burlingame treaty; no more Chinese immigration, except for travel, education, and therein carefully guarded.

12. Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public land for actual settlers.

13. The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorants and communne.

14. We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditures $40,000,000 a year, upon the continuation of prosperity at home and the national honor abroad, and above all upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the Government as shall insure its genuine lasting reform in every department of the public service.

The platform was adopted unanimously.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED



STOMACH
BITTERS
Defensive Medication
which should never be neg- ...refore

WE HOLD THE FORT

With Low Prices we Took it; with still Lower Prices we Propose to Hold it!

We Always Lead, and Never Follow!





There is No Friendship in Trade!

The Great Western Bankrupt Store

Is Condemned by Every Merchant in Yolo County!

—WHY?—

Because we were first to announce the Great Crash in Goods, thereby giving the public full benefit of the same, and breaking up the old monopoly of high prices.

The Fact is, these Merchants are Hurt!

We have been gaining ground each and every day, gradually but surely, until now—after fifteen months of hard labor—we have placed ourselves in a position which they cannot reach, and now they commence to open their eyes and wonder at our success, which is greater in this short space of time than theirs has been in 15 years.

They are Too Late, and have been Asleep Too Long

To ever wake up and compete with the competition of to-day; they have to rely more on favor, and not on merit; more on personal friendship and flattery, and not by speaking the plain, honest truth do they manage to sell their goods;

THE REASON OF ALL THIS IS PLAIN: SINCE WE COMMENCED WE HAVE TREATED THE PUBLIC HONORABLY AND FAIRLY, WE HAVE GIVEN THEM

Full Value for Every Dollar.

Left at our Store, and we have treated everybody alike, so that none could complain, and given them goods at prices which were far lower than Woodland would ever have been favored with had not some one started a Store here who had the perseverance, pluck, energy and backing to

Break up the old monopoly of high prices and long time credits!

The People can readily understand our position by comparing our prices of to-day to those they had to pay a little over a year ago!

☞ In conclusion, we beg to announce to the public of Yolo County that we have made sweeping reductions through our entire stock, and take this method of informing the public that we do not offer a few special articles as baits to mislead, but that we are selling every article from a pin to a silk dress at prices that we defy one and all to compete with. ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AND ONE PRICE TO ALL.

OUR GREAT WESTERN BANKRUPT STORE

...ton's Drug Store, Woodland.

HO, FOR THE
Harvest of 1880!

WE WILL SELL

One 40-inch Pitts' Separator,

One Steam Engine—Hoadley—16-horse power,

One Derrick Wagon and Forks—complete.

One French Burr Barley Mill.

Cheap, Cheap as Dirt!

Can be seen by calling at

F. S. FREEMAN & CO.,

Hardware and Agricultural Dealers,

au5w WOODLAND.

CONSTITUTION

FOR THE PEOPLE OF

YOLO AND SOLANO COUNTIES!

S. GOLDMAN,

THE GROCER,

—ON THE—

Cor. of Second and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO,

Is Selling Groceries and Provisions Very Cheap.

And the People of the West side of the Sacramento River will do well to do their trading in Sacramento at

GOLDMAN'S STORE,

WHERE THEY CAN

SAVE FROM 15 TO 20 PER CENT.

☞ I keep a large stock of Choice Groceries and will SELL VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. I have

New Goods Every Day!

—AND—

Ship all orders from the Country Free of Charge to the RR. Depot or Steamboats promptly.

S. GOLDMAN,

ja25w Cor. 2d and J Sts., Sacramento.

H. B. WOOD,

DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

MACHINERY,

Hardward, Woodenware, Paints, Oils,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

The latest improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which he sells at San Francisco prices.

Myer's Excelsior Gang Plow!

ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE.



He also calls attention to his

Iron and Wood-worker's Tools,

And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, HINGES, ETC.

CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY.

Cutlery, in Every Style,

CORDAGE, BLASTING POWDER,

Fuse, and all kinds of Ammunition

The stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, Etc., Etc.

☞ The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

H. B. WOOD

WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. ap1w

Land For Sale.

One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land situated Three Miles southwest of Blacks Station Eighty Acres of which are summer-fallowed paying one-fourth rent.

Parties desiring to buy land will please call on WM. BUOB.

m—20w6m 7 Miles SW. of Blacks Station.

T. H. WITHINGTON. L. VIERS.

BANK EXCHANGE SALOON.

OPP. POSTOFFICE, MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Having purchased the above Elegant Saloon, the undersigned hereby solicit a continuance of the former custom, as well as that of all patrons in our line. None but the best of Liquors and Cigars sold at the Bank Exchange. WITHINGTON & VIERS.

jy4dwtf

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS!

MRS. H. KAREWSKY

Desires to keep the fact before the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity that she can supply their requirements satisfactorily in these departments, and respectfully invites their patronage.

DRESSMAKING

Also, in connection with the above, and satisfaction guaranteed. Please call and see.

MRS. KAREWSKY & MISS LAWSON.

jy16dw One door east of the White House

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING,

BY MRS. JOHN WEBBER,

Rooms Over St. Louis' Variety Store.

Dresses Cut, Fitted and Made in the

MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.

WEDDING SUITS A SPECIALTY.

Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

jy2dw

EMPLOYMENT GIVEN

IN SELLING THE NEW

AMERICAN UNION AND WORLD MAP

A Double Map with a full and correct delineation of the whole UNITED STATES from Ocean to Ocean, with railroads and census of each State on one side, and upon the other ALL the countries of EUROPE, with a variety of valuable information. Very low priced. Agents Wanted. Send for circulars and terms to

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,

jy29dwlm SAN FRANCISCO.

GO TO A. NICKELSBURG & BRO'S,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND

THE LARGEST STOCK,

THE BEST ASSORTMENT

LOWEST PRICES

—OF—

Dry and Fancy Goods, Clothing,

FURNISHING GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

GRAIN AND WOOL BAGS AND SACK TWINE.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL STOCK OF

Madame Demorest's Most Reliable Patterns for the Spring of 1880.

"Foster"



FOR SALE BY

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

☞ The Largest Stock, Best Assortment, the Fairest Dealing and the Lowest Prices at

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,

CORNER FIRST AND MAIN STREETS, WOODLAND.

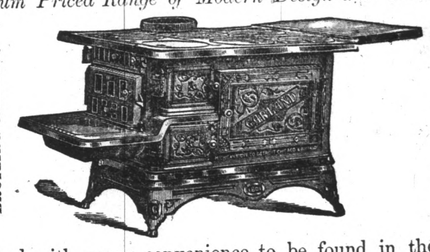
my6w

GARLAND RANGE.

SOMETHING NEW AND VERY ATTRACTIVE.

A Medium Priced Range of Modern Design and Construction.

The GARLAND has the long needed BROILING HEARTH.



Send for Descriptive Circular and Price List.

Furnished with every convenience to be found in the higher priced Ranges, and in every way reliable

MICHIGAN STOVE COMPANY,

DETROIT. CHICAGO. BUFFALO.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,

Agents for the Pacific Coast,

502 and 504 J Street, SACRAMENTO.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

Delivered Free of Freight at R.R. Depot in Woodland.

my26

Literary Revolution and Universal Knowledge.

An Encyclopædia in 20 vols., over 16,000 pages, 10 per cent. more matter than any Encyclopædia ever before published in this country, and sold, handsomely and well bound, in cloth for $10, in half morocco for $15, and printed on fine heavy paper, wide margins, bound in half Russia, gilt top, for $20—an enterprise so extraordinary that its success, beyond all precedent in book publishing, may be fairly claimed to inaugurate a *Literary Revolution*.

THE LIBRARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE is a reprint entire of the last (1879) Edinburgh edition of "Chamber's Encyclopædia," with about 40 per cent. of new matter added, upon topics of special interest to American readers, thus making it equal in character to any similar work, better than any other suited to the wants of the great majority of those who consult works of reference, and altogether the latest Encyclopædia in the field.

Specimen Volumes in either style will be sent for examination with privilege of return on receipt of proportionate price per volume.

Special Discounts to all early subscribers, and extra discounts to clubs. Full particulars with descriptive catalogue of many other standard works equally low in price, sent free on

Leading principles of the American Book Exchange:

I. Publish only books of real value.

II. Work upon the basis of *present cost* of making books, about one-half what it was a few years ago.

III. Sell to buyers direct, and save them the 50 to 60 per cent. commission commonly allowed to dealers.

IV. The cost of books when made 10,000 at a time is but a fraction of the cost when made 500 at a time—adopt the low price and sell the large quantity.

V. Use good type, paper, etc., do careful printing, and strong, neat binding, but avoid all "padding," fat and heavily-leaded type, spongy paper and gaudy binding, which are so commonly resorted to to make books appear large and fine, and which greatly add to their cost, but do not add to their value.

VI. To make $1 and a friend is better than to make $5 and an enemy.

Standard Books.

Library of Universal Knowledge, 20 vols., $10.
Milman's Gibbon's Rome, 5 vols., $2.50.
Macaulay's History of England, 3 vols., $1.50.
Chamber's Cyclopædia of Eng. Literature, 4 vols., $2.
Knight's History of England, 4 vols., $3.
Plutarch's Lives of Illustrious Men, 3 vols., $1.50.
Geikie's Life and Words of Christ, 50 cents.
Young's Bible Concordance, 311,000 references (preparing) $2.50.
Acme Library of Biography, 50 cents.
Book of Fables, Æsop, etc., illus., 50 cents.
Milton's Complete Poetical Works, 50 cents.
Shakespeare's Complete Works, 75 cents.
Works of Dante, translated by Cary, 50 cents.
Works of Virgil, translated by Dryden, 40 cts.
The Koran of Mohammed, translated by Sale, 35 cents.
Adventures of Don Quixote, illus., 50 cents.
Arabian Nights, illus., 50 cents.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, illus., 50 cents.
Robinson Crusoe, illus., 50 cents.
Munchausen and Gulliver's Travels, illus., 50 cents.
Stories and Ballads, by E. T. Alden, illus., $1.
Acme Library of Modern classics, 50 cents.
American Patriotism, 50 cents.
Taine's History of English Literature, 75 cents.
Cecil's Book of Natural History, $1.
Pictorial Handy Lexicon, 35 cents.
Sayings, by author of Sparrowgrass Papers, 50 cents.
Mrs. Hemans' Poetical Works, 75 cents.
Kitto's Cyclopædia of Bib. Literature, 2 vols., $2.00.
Rollin's Ancient History, $2.25.
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, illus., $1.
Works of Flavius Josephus, $2.
Comic History of the U. S., Hopkins, illus., 50 cents.
Health by Exercise, Dr. Geo. H. Taylor, 50 cents.
Health for Women, Dr. Geo. H. Taylor, 50 cents.
Library Magazine, 10 cents a No., $1 a year.
Library Magazine, bound volumes, 60 cents.
Leaves from the Diary of an old Lawyer, $1.

Each of the above bound in cloth. If by mail, postage extra. Most of the books are also published in fine editions and fine bindings, at higher prices.

Descriptive Catalogues and Terms to Clubs sent free on request.

Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter or by express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address

AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE.

JOHN B. ALDEN, *Manager.* [my27] Tribune Building, New York.